"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably local showers Monday; fair and warmer Tuesday; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,988. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TWO SHIPS AT SEA WARNED OF BOMBS

Government Wireless Tells Them of Threats of Dynamiter Calling Himself "Holt's Pupil."

FORMER SUSPECT ARRESTED

In a Letter to New Orleans Paper 'Pearce' Says He Will Complete Holt's Work.

NAMES MORGAN AND ENVOY

Says Holt, or Muenter, Warned Vanderbilt and Others Not to Sail on Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12.—Acting on advices received by telegraph late last night from The New Orleans Times-Picayune, Secretary Daniels directed the naval radio station at Arlington, Va., to flash a warning to all ships at sea to be on the lookout for bombs supposed to have been placed on board certain vessels, and warning particularly the steamers Howth Head and Baron Napier that information had come to the Navy Department that explosive bombs may have been placed on those two vessels. All ships were requested to try to communicate with the Howth Head and the Baron Napier.

The Howth Head and the Baron Napier both sailed from New Orleans on July 9 with cargoes for the Allies. The Howth Head cleared for Belfast and Dublin, but is scheduled to put in at Norfolk en route. The Baron Napier is bound direct for Avonmouth, England.

The Arlington station sent its warning to the Naval Wireless Station at Key West, which is nearest to the points at sea where the two ships are now supposed to be. As the two vessels left New Orleans on Friday they must be in the vicinity of Key West.

The message did not reach the Navy Department until after the Bureau of Operations had closed at midnight, but was delivered at once to Secretary Daniels, who turned the matter over to Lieutenant Byron McCandless of the bureau, with instructions to have a warning message sent from the Arlington and Key West radio stations of the navy.

The message, as sent broadcast by the Arlington station, was:

Steamers Baron Napier and Howth Head, cleared July 8 from New Orleans, reported to have explosives secreted in hold.

The Key West station has instructions to endeavor to communicate the news direct to the Howth Head and the Baron Napier and endeavor to obtain acknowledgements from each of these steamers. The Arlington station will be able to send this message within a radius of 2,000 miles with a wave length that can be picked up by vessels of the types of these two at that distance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—A written threat to assassinate J. P. Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and destroy by bombs British ships clearing from American ports, thus carrying out some of the plans of Erich Muenter, is contained in a letter signed "Pearce," who styles himself a partner and intimate associate of Muenter, which was received by The New Orleans Times-Picayune this afternoon.

The author of the letter asserts that he has come to New Orleans to complete plans for the destruction of British mule transports, and gives the name of one such vessel and a British merchantman with cargo for Irish ports, which he says will be blown up on their present voyage. These vessels are the Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans on Friday for Avonmouth with 967 head of mules, and the Howth Head, which cleared last Thursday for Belfast and Dublin, via Norfolk, with a full cargo of general merchandise.

Hans Halle, who recently was tried and acquitted on the charge of making an infernal machine to blow up a French Line ship about to sail from New York, was arrested tonight on suspicion, and will be held until the two British ships are heard from. In the letter to the newspaper the writer mentions Halle, saying 'Halle failed completely.'

The receipt of the letter, which bears evidence of having been written by a person who knew Muenter, or Holt, intimately, created a sensation in shipping and police circles, where steps were immediately taken to warn the Baron Napier by wireless, but the Howth Head has no wireless, and probably cannot possibly be communicated with before it arrives at Norfolk.

A score of detectives were immediately put to work on the case, and special agents of the British Government and of shipping firms were sent to the wharves where other British mule transports are loading.

The man said he had enough dynamite to destroy the city of New Orleans, and warns Americans to remain off British vessels if they have regard for their lives. The letter follows:

New Orleans, La., July 10, 1915.
Editor Times-Picayune, City:

Sir: Holt is dead, yes, and so is Muenter—two names, but one man—one of the greatest men that ever lived in this war-cursed world. Holt, the martyr, lies in his grave, while Morgan, the man of greed, the slaughterer, the revolution organizer, the man who gloats over war—this man lives. But—will he live much longer? I doubt it. Why? Because I am going to kill him. I am going to kill him for two reasons: To rid the world of a demon, and to avenge the death of Muenter. Holt was my partner and I glory in the thought of his comradeship. We worked together ever since this cursed war began. Holt is gone, but I am still here, and I am going to carry on the work the two of us began. I am going to carry on the work with redoubled fury.

The statement that Holt intended to wreck libraries and other such pub-

Continued on Page 2.

MINNEHAHA LEAVES HALIFAX FOR LONDON

Smoldering Freight Removed and Fire All Out—Material Found Shows a Bomb Was There.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, which put in here after the explosion and fire on board last Wednesday, sailed for London tonight. All of the smoldering freight had been removed and the fire completely extinguished.

Officers of the steamer declined to say whether their examination of the forward hold yielded evidence to show that the explosion was caused by a bomb. It was learned, however, that while removing the damaged cargo, stevedores found several pieces of copper wire and other materials, which, it was said, were not a part of the cargo. Members of the crew said tha: some of these materials resembled coils such as are used in time bombs.

The emptying of the forward part of the vessel disclosed that the explosion had occurred on the orlop deck, near the centre of the steamer, and not in the No. 3 hold, as at first thought. The deck was raised four inches at one point, a heavy beam, running fore and aft and supporting the deck, was buckled, and several stanchions were twisted.

To reach the seat of the fire on the orlop deck it was necessary to open the hatch of the No. 4 hold and gradually remove the cargo, fighting the flames at the same time. When the deck was finally cleared the fire was subdued. Such of the freight as was not badly damaged was put back on board before the steamer sailed.

The following message was received here yesterday afternoon from Captain Claret of the Minnehaha at Halifax:

Sailing at 4 P. M. for London. All's well. CLARET.

C. W. Thomas, Assistant Manager of the steamship department of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who received the message at his home in Bayonne, said last night that the fire had evidently done less damage than was indicated by previous dispatches, as the Captain was able to leave Halifax much earlier than he expected.

POPE TO DENOUNCE GERMANY'S WARFARE?

Will Censure Lusitania Sinking, Poison Gas and Violation of Belgium, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated Northern France, yesterday, says:

"Vatican correspondents declare that the Pontifical Secretary of State is about to publish two diplomatic documents of great interest to the Allies.

"One of these, addressed to England, conveys the Pope's explicit condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania and the use of poisonous gases as wholly contrary to Christian morality. The other, destined for Belgium, brands the German violation of neutrality as equally opposed to the ethics of the Catholic Church and expresses firm hope for the restoration of that heroic little nation's independence."

PRUSSIAN LOSSES ALONE TOTAL 1,504,523

This Does Not Include Numerous Other German Casualty Lists—4,900 Teachers Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The last sixteen Prussian casualty lists contain the names of 94,747 officers and men killed or wounded, making the total Prussian losses to the end of June 1,504,523. This does not include 164 Saxon casualty lists, 179 Bavarian lists, 211 Württemberg lists, and 86 navy lists.

Of 40,000 German national school teachers under arms 4,900 have been killed in battle.

Few figures as to losses in battle have been coming from German sources of late, and it is said that there has been a sharp censorship on these.

In mid-March the total casualties on 173 Prussian lists alone was 1,050,029. There were besides these at that time 160 Bavarian lists, 186 Württemberg, 119 Saxon and 20 navy lists, and it was thought at the time that these represented losses equal to those of the Prussians.

If the same ratio of increase in casualties holds with regard to them in the last three and one-half months as with regard to the Prussians, (almost 50 per cent.,) the total roll of German dead, wounded, and missing must run above 3,000,000.

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO FLEET

Visits Ships and Is Confident of Victory "Whenever Day of Battle Comes."

LONDON, July 11.—The belief that the British Navy will win fresh laurels "whenever the day of battle comes" is expressed by King George in a message to Admiral Jellicoe after a visit to the grand fleet.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing the greater portion of the officers and men of the fleet," said his Majesty. "I realize the patient and determined spirit with which you have faced long months of waiting and hoping. I know how strong is the comradeship that links all ranks together. Such a happy state of things convinces me that whenever the day of battle comes my navy will add fresh triumphs to its old and glorious traditions."

Gives Audience to Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The King's return from his tour of the grand fleet during the past week, was followed by the return of Lord Kitchener from the country last night, especially to report to His Majesty on the results of his own and the Prime Minister's conference with the allied officers and statesmen on the Continent.

Messages from Italy indicate that the mission of the Italian General, Porro, to the front in France is concerned with the plans of the Allies.

The King received Lord Kitchener in audience last evening.

FIRE ON ALABAMA NEAR MAGAZINES

Flames Start Under Forward Turret and Battleship's Crew Has an Hour's Fight.

500 VISITORS RUSH ASHORE

Sounding of Alarm on Vessel at Philadelphia Pier at First Thought a Signal for Drill.

THEN THE SMOKE IS SEEN

And Frightened Men and Women Hurry Off the Vessel as Fight with Fire Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet at League Island, this afternoon, when fire was discovered under the forward turret of the 13-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines. When the alarm gong began booming the crew divided itself into two parts, half fighting the flames and the other hustling the guests down the gangplank.

It took an hour of stiff work to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men was ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

When the alarm started many of the visitors imagined they were about to witness some sort of a fire drill, but when a few minutes later they caught a glimpse of smoke from the hatchways near the turret there was a general rush for the shore. But there was no chance for any disorder, as the bluejackets were at their posts in a jiffy, directing the frightened men and women across the decks and down the gangways. Some of the sailors were at first inclined to believe the clanging of the bell meant simply a summons for a fire drill.

In a few moments everybody but the crew was ashore, while those aboard fought the fire with concentration and precision. Their efforts were directed by Lieutenant W. C. McCracken, in command of the ship.

The smoke at first was so dense that it was difficult to find the flames. All the electrical currents in the vessel were shut off as soon as the discovery was made, so that the firefighters would not be in danger of receiving shocks. The men used electric lights, crawling in and out of the manhole-like openings of the turret.

The Alabama only recently returned from doing patrol duty off the Virginia capes, and her magazines were loaded to capacity with ammunition.

Rear Admiral Helm was not aboard when the fire occurred, but upon returning and learning of the way the rookies behaved he was quick to commend them.

It is believed that the fire was started by a short circuit.

FLYING BOAT HIT LOG; TRIP TO ALBANY OFF

Edwin Morse and A. B. Gaines Thrown Into Water on Test Flight.

The hydroaeroplane flight from New York to Albany which Edwin A. Morse, son of Charles W. Morse, and A. B. Gaines, the aviator, intended making yesterday did not come off. The hydroaeroplane was wrecked within half a mile of the place selected for the start, and Messrs. Morse and Gaines were thrown into the water, Mr. Gaines under the machine. One wing of the machine was wrecked, and it was said that it will probably take a week for repairs. The flight may be attempted next Sunday.

There were a thousand persons on the viaduct and half as many more on the pier at the foot of West 132d Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, waiting to witness the getaway. The machine was sent up for a test flight an hour earlier and for about 100 yards it behaved well. It was up about thirty feet, and when opposite the pier and near midstream Gaines decided to bring it down. As it touched the water its bow struck a floating log, causing it to careen and wrecking the left wing.

The machine turned half turtle, with the right wing sticking high up out of the water, and the wreckage of the left wing was entirely submerged. Gaines climbed out from under the wreckage and caught hold of the body of the machine. As soon as he saw that Gaines was safe Morse started to swim for the shore.

In the meantime several launches headed for the wreck. One of them picked up Morse. Gaines tugged at the machine and finally succeeded in getting it half righted and made a towline fast to its tail. A launch took the machine in tow and dragged it back to the hangar in the pier basin at the foot of 132d Street. An examination of the machine showed that the left wing was completely wrecked and the right wing also damaged, but not seriously.

The water was smooth, and there was little wind at the time. Neither of the occupants was at any time in danger.

SHELL SEDD-EL-BAHR CAMPS

Turks Report Fire Damage at Allies' Dardanelles Base.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

"Our Anatolian batteries, which had moved forward, successfully bombarded enemy camps at Teke Burun, on the front near Sedd-el-Bahr, and an infantry division, which was advancing. A great fire broke out in the environs of Teke Burun."

GERMAN STEAMERS AT SEA?

Christiania Reports Twenty-four Have Left Norwegian Ports.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—A Christiania dispatch to The Daily Mail says that twenty-four German steamers, which took refuge in Norwegian ports after the beginning of the war, have left those ports in the past few days for an unknown destination.

HAYS FIVE FRUIT. Try it on grape fruit, cereal, fritters, and fruit salads. Sold by Hays & Tilford.—Advt.

Buying War Supplies Here.

How big operations are financed and what is being done to safeguard American contracts. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES OF YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY

CARRANZA IN FULL CONTROL OF CAPITAL

His Governor Sets Death Penalty for Looting—Little Street Fighting with Zapatistas.

OFFICIALS TO MOVE THERE

Request for Recognition to be Made When Government Is Back at Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, July 11.—Lopez de Lara, the Constitutionalist Governor of Mexico City, has issued a decree that all persons, irrespective of position, taking horses, autos, or property of any kind will be shot. This decree was ordered by General Carranza, who said that the Constitution must and would be observed in order to show the world that theirs was the only legal government giving real guarantees.

General Gonzalez says the entire city is in his possession. The General and staff will enter with artillery and food trains upon the completion of a large bridge over the drainage canal, blown up by the Zapatistas retreating from Guadalupe to the centre of the city.

Minor fighting in the streets by scattered Zapatistas is reported, but the main body is in full retreat to the State of Morales.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcement of the capture of Mexico City by the Carranzista forces was received by the State Department today in a message from John R. Silliman, special agent of the United States at Vera Cruz. The message, which bore last night's date, read:

"The Chief of Staff informs me that General Gonzales entered Mexico City this morning. Casualties, 3,000. The Zapata forces have fled."

When the full text of this dispatch was communicated to the Carranza agency here, it was announced by Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's special representative here, that General Carranza would immediately establish a civil goverment in Mexico City, preparatory to moving his capital there. Señor Arredondo said that as a consequence of this victory he had been notified from Vera Cruz that officers of the various Governmental departments would leave there on a special train tonight for the purpose of establishing authority in Mexico City at once. General Lopez de Lara, who has been appointed Governor of the Federal District which embraces Mexico City and its environs, left Vera Cruz with Chief of Staff several days ago. Officials and employes of the postal, telegraph, railway, Treasury and other departments will follow with a view to establishing a complete Carranza administration within a short time.

The official account of the occupation of Mexico City as transmitted to General Carranza by General Gonzales follows:

Headquarters in the Field, Villa de Guadelupe,
July 10, 5 P. M.

Mexico City is being evacuated by the Zapatistas and the Constitutionalist forces are occupying the capital tonight. There was severe fighting this morning on the outskirts of the city between Guadelupe and Rio Consulado, which is within the city limits. The Zapatistas lost 8,500 men, four pieces of artillery, and great quantity of small arms and ammunition. Immediately after the morning defeat they began a hasty evacuation of Mexico City, fleeing toward the south. The retreating Zapata forces were pursued by portions of the army, while a heavy detachment was sent post haste to southward parallel with the Zapatista line of retreat to cut across on their flank several miles south of the city. Complete details will follow.

PABLO GONZALES.

Members of the Carranza junta in Washington were jubilant today over the capture of Mexico City, and were hailing the Zapatista evacuation as the beginning of the end of the revolution. They declared that General Gonzales has about 25,000 men, sufficient to hold the Zapata forces permanently in check while restoring order and alleviating distress in the Mexican capital. They assert that Carranza will now be able to subdue Zapata without withdrawing forces from Mexico City for use against the Villistas, because it was their conviction, it was asserted, that General Obregon's army would be able to hold Villa in check and restore order in Northern Mexico. It is Carranza's plan to move his capital at an early date to Mexico City from Vera Cruz, to set up a provisional government there, and seek recognition from the United States Government.

Charles A. Douglas of Washington, counsel for the Carranza Government, is in Vera Cruz and will accompany the Carranza Government into the Mexican capital. The efforts of Mr. Douglas and those who have been associated with him in Washington will now be bent in the direction of recognition of the Carranza Government, and this proposal soon will be placed before the Wilson Administration for consideration. The Villistas have been seeking to arrange a conference with Carranza for a unification of the factions, but General Carranza has refused to hear to them. Now that he has been able to occupy Mexico City, General Carranza, it is thought, will be less amenable than ever to the pressure the Villistas have been seeking to bring to bear on him for a compromise.

The United States Government will now look to the Carranza Government to relieve the distress in Mexico City and facilitate the movement of Red Cross and other supplies into the capital. The Wilson Administration will scrutinize the Carranza Government carefully in Mexico. Carranza will have to do a great many things in the direction of relieving distress and restoring order in Mexico, it is said, before the United States Government would consent to recognize him as Provisional President.

OROZCO'S DAY TO APPEAR.

Missing Revolutionist Must Return or Forfeit $7,500 Bond.

EL PASO, July 11.—Whether General Pascual Orozco, who eluded civil and military guards a week ago, will appear tomorrow to answer charges of conspiracy to violate the United States neutrality laws remained unanswered today. His bondsmen expressed the belief that he would be in court at the hour fixed, but gave no reason for their confidence and no information as to his whereabouts. Mexican sympathizers of Orozco and General Victoriano Huerta were found who voiced the belief that Orozco would forfeit his bond of $7,500.

It was practically certain that General Marcelano Caravajo, Frank and Ike Alderette, all under $5,000 bond each on similar charges, will appear before George B. Oliver, United States Commissioner tomorrow. Although Federal officials were reticent as to the course to be pursued, it was understood that the defendants would probably waive preliminary hearing and be held for the Federal Grand Jury of next December.

ROOSEVELT FIRM AGAINST GERMANY

Reaffirms Stand for Prompt and Effective Reprisals as He Starts for Exposition.

WOULD SHUT OFF COMMERCE

Refers Inquirers to His Former Comment—Says It Applies Now and We Must Recognize It.

Theodore Roosevelt started for San Francisco last night to visit the exposition, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and his secretary, John McGrath. Shortly before he boarded the train, at 6:45 o'clock, he was asked to comment on the latest German note on the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Turn back to what I said when the Lusitania was sunk. That will cover the case," he said. "What I said then applies now, and in the end the United States will have to recognize that fact."

When he received the news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German torpedo, Colonel Roosevelt characterized the deed as an "act of piracy." Later he said:

"Without twenty-four hours' delay this country should declare that, in view of Germany's murderous offenses against the rights of neutrals, all commerce with Germany shall be forthwith forbidden and all commerce of every kind permitted and encouraged with France, England, and the rest of the civilized world. This would not be a declaration of war. It would merely prevent munitions of war being sent to a power which by its conduct has shown willingness to use munitions to slaughter American men, women, and children. I do not believe the assertion of our rights means war, but we will do well to remember there are things worse than war.

"I very earnestly hope that we will act promptly. The 150 babies drowned on the Lusitania, the hundreds of women drowned with them, scores of those women and children being Americans, and the American ship Gulflight, which was torpedoed, offer an eloquent commentary on the actual working of the theory that force is not necessary to assert and that a policy of blood and iron can with efficacy be met by a policy of milk and water."

Colonel Roosevelt alluded to President Wilson's assertion that "there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right." His comment on this was: "If the United States is satisfied with occupying some time in the future the precise international position that China now occupies, then the United States can afford to act on this theory."

In another statement, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"The use of the phrase 'strict accountability' of course must mean and can only mean that action will be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay. It was eminently proper to use the exact phrase that was used, and having used it our own self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

Colonel Roosevelt never looked better in his life than last night. He was bubbling over with vitality. He refused to discuss politics, but let it be known through his secretary that he did not expect to hold a single formal conference with any of the Progressive leaders or make any suggestions to them. If they wanted to talk he would listen, but he would not advise; they must work out their plans for themselves.

It is understood, however, that the Colonel will receive informally on the train various political leaders, and have chats with them. These men will ride with him from city to city along the route. There will be a two-hour stay in Chicago. At St. Paul a change will be made to the Canadian Pacific. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will spend two days sightseeing in the Canadian Rockies, and then the trip will be continued, the party arriving in San Francisco on July 20. Three days will be spent in Los Angeles and San Diego. The party will start back on July 28, arriving here on Aug. 3.

The Colonel looks upon the trip as an outing. On July 21 he will deliver an address at the exposition. It will be "Roosevelt Day."

CANADIAN MUNITIONS PLAN

To Be Submitted to Thomas When He Arrives This Week.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 11.—Canadian manufacturers met here today to arrange a program for the manufacture of ammunition, which will be submitted to the representative of the British Munitions Committee, who is expected here from England early this week. The big Canadian firms hope to organize in such a way that they can effectively produce gun ammunition.

Up to the present time Canada has been producing considerable quantities of ammunition. Some of it has been ready for immediate use, being loaded or fixed with the necessary explosives.

It is expected that an arrangement will be made with the British representative for one or more assemblings establishments in Canada from which hereafter most of the Canadian ammunition will go forward complete and ready for use in the guns at the front.

David A. Thomas, M. P., who was named a Munitions Commissioner by David Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, arrived here last week and announced that he intended to proceed to Canada to confer with Canadian ammunition manufacturers.

Don't miss the announcements of Edgeware Court on Pages 7, 8 and 13 today.—Advt.

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO WASHINGTON FOR CABINET COUNCIL ON GERMAN NOTE; BELIEVED TO HAVE MAPPED HIS REPLY

President Studies German Reply in Seclusion; Decides He Must Return to Capital to Answer

CORNISH, N. H., July 11.—In the quiet of the hills President Wilson has been giving careful consideration since yesterday to Germany's latest note on submarine warfare. He is believed to have mapped out in a general way the next step to be taken by the United States, but there will be no final decision until the situation has been discussed with the Cabinet.

It now seems probable that the President will be back in Washington in time for the Cabinet meeting on Friday. Originally it had been planned to have Secretary Lansing come to Cornish tomorrow, bringing the official text of the German note, with a view to drafting the reply here. This plan was changed because data at the State Department must be at hand when the writing of a reply is undertaken. So the note was sent here from Washington as soon as it was decoded today and the President will get into communication tomorrow with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty regarding the advisability of the former coming here at all. It may be that the Secretary will come here Tuesday or Wednesday and return with the President.

No inkling has been given of what Mr. Wilson thinks the policy of the United States should be in view of what officials generally think the unsatisfactory nature of the German note. He has been studying and thinking over the text as cabled from Berlin to The Associated Press. Instead of going to church today he spent the entire morning and afternoon in seclusion at Harlakenden House or strolling about the grounds.

GERMANY UNABLE TO END PEACE CRY

Socialist Propaganda Spreads Through Empire, Although Party Leaders Are Divided.

TO CARRY IT TO REICHSTAG

Vorwaerts Editor Renews Appeal for End of War, Hotly Opposing Belgian Annexation.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—The internal troubles of the Social Democrats are causing increasing interest, particularly as they are likely to result in sensational developments when the Reichstag meets. Nobody ventures a prophecy as to whether the party schism will be permanent even after the war or whether it marks the passing of a healthy phase, because it is provoking a nation-wide discussion of officially forbidden topics.

The two principal factions differ not in the ends desired, but as to the means of achieving the mutual goal, which is a permanent peace, guaranteeing future military, political, and economic security for Germany at the earliest moment practicable. The differences of viewpoint are interestingly brought out in interviews with prominent representatives of the warring factions by Dr. Ernest Myer, editor of The Vorwärts, who, with Haase, Liebknecht, and Ledebour, stands with the so-called minority of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, and Dr. Edouard David, a member of the Reichstag, who is playing a prominent part in the political decisions of the Reichstag group and speaks for the Socialist majority there.

Dr. Myer, who with his associates has been bitterly attacked as being unpatriotic and helping to encourage Germany's enemies, speaking for himself, emphasized the point that these enemies need extract no comfort from the Socialist "minority's" views. He said that the peace talk most emphatically did not indicate an internal weakening; on the contrary, it was proof of the present strength of Germany's position. He said:

"The very fact that the German armies are standing on the enemies' soil leads us to believe that the time is ripe for discussing how the war is to be ended. We most emphatically do not advocate the throwing down of arms to bring about peace. We do not desire to see Germany crushed or beaten, but we do believe the time has come now, and has been ripe for some months, to end the war, since Germany has shown that she cannot possibly be beaten.

"We represent the Socialist minority in the Reichstag faction, but whether our views are those of only a minority throughout the nation we have no way of telling at the present time. We certainly have a strong following in the large cities.

"We are against any annexation, and believe the Government should come out with a declaration of non-intention to annex anything, as an indispensable preliminary to permanent peace. This we believe would put the masses, not only in France, but in England as well, in a receptive mood for peace negotiations.

"We believe the first suggestion could come from Germany without humiliation, in view of her impregnable position. While we are irrevocably opposed to annexation on the Continent, we are also opposed to colonial annexation on principle. We would not oppose a military or customs convention with Belgium in the peace negotiations. We would oppose this only if it were imposed on Belgium by force of arms. We do not, however, desire a return to the status quo ante bellum.

"We desire general disarmament and security against another disastrous war through far-reaching international agreements. We believe that neither side can be beaten, hence the time has come to end the war before its heavy cost mounts higher and to stop the heavy loss of life.

"Although our efforts promise no great success at present, we shall not relax our desire for freedom of discussion in the press and in our meetings. We also insist on the right to criticise the Government freely, which we believe will produce good results."

Dr. Myer again emphasizes that the militant minority wants peace with safety, and insists that Germany cannot begin too soon to seek to bring it about.

BRYAN DECLARES FOR COMPROMISE

Says People Would Approve Action by President to Separate Passengers from Contraband

AND CLEAR DANGER ZONE

"Not a Sacrifice of Rights to Avoid Unnecessary Risks," He Adds.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—William J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, issued a statement tonight in which he said that editorial comment on Germany's latest reply to the American Lusitania note represented the extremes of sentiment, but that he believed the majority of the people were interested solely in protecting American rights and that they would "heartily approve any steps the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially ammunition."

"It is not a sacrifice of rights to avoid unnecessary risks," he declared.

Mr. Bryan came with Mrs. Bryan from San Francisco to visit William J. Bryan, Jr., at Hermosa Beach. Mr. Bryan's statement follows:

"I have not had an opportunity to read many eitorials in full, but I have read extracts from a number of editorials as they have been reproduced in San Francisco and Los Angeles papers. In selecting editorials for reproduction everything depends upon the judgment exercised in making the selection.

Says Public Feeling Is Neutral.

"It is improper to judge from the few which have been reproduced what the general sentiment is, and I am afraid that those which I have read represent the two extremes rather than the average sentiment. The bias of the editor or publisher must always be borne in mind when one reads an editorial, because the bias largely determines the tone of the comment.

"We have in this country a number of newspapers which strongly sympathize with the Allies and, also, a number of papers which strongly sympathize with Germany; but the great majority of the people are neutral in feeling, as well as in expression, and do not take the extreme views represented by either of the groups above mentioned.

"To illustrate what I mean: If you will read the papers which strongly sympathize with the Allies you will find that, either intentionally or unintentionally, they urge our Government to pursue a course which would be helpful to the Allies and injurious to Germany. The papers that strongly sympathize with Germany, on the other hand, urge a course which would be helpful to Germany and hurtful to the Allies. Each side, influenced quite naturally by its sympathies, so defines national honor as to carry out its views.

"The mass of the American people, however, if I know their sentiments, are interested solely in protecting American rights and in preserving neutrality. It is just as unneutral for the pro-Ally papers to insist upon our helping the Allies as it is unneutral for the pro-German paper to insist upon our helping Germany. The pro-Ally papers want this Government to stop the submarine warfare, and the pro-German papers want us to put an embargo on arms and ammunition; but as a neutral nation we have no more right to interfere in the interests of the Allies than we have to interfere in the interests of Germany.

Can't Regulate War Methods.

"Each individual may have his opinion as to the inhumanity of drowning or starving noncombatants, but it is not our business as a neutral nation to attempt to regulate the methods employed by the belligerents in dealing with each other, except insofar as we find it necessary to do so to protect American rights or can by our good offices influence them to moderate their conduct toward each other.

"I believe that a large majority of the people will heartily approve any steps that the President may see fit to take to keep Americans out of the danger zone or separate passengers from contraband, especially from ammunition. It is not a sacrifice of rights to avoid unnecessary risks."

WILSON GETS OFFICIAL TEXT

Note Quickly Relayed to Him and He Decides to Return to Capital.

OFFICIALS GRAVE AND SILENT

Telegrams Pour Into White House Advising President on Stand with Germany.

NO SIGN OF SURRENDER

Washington Regards It as Obvious That We Cannot Accept Berlin's Terms.

MUST HAVE A DISAVOWAL

Lusitania Disaster Looms Up as the Stumbling Block in Way of Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Wilson is coming to Washington to confer with his Cabinet over the German note. When the President will leave Cornish is problematical, but he is expected here within a week.

Although officials do not admit that the intention of President Wilson to return to Washington means that he regards the condition of German-American relations as critical, opinion here is strong that the change of plan on the President's part is extremely significant. Yesterday the President telephoned to the White House from Cornish that he would like Mr. Lansing to join him there and bring with him the official text of the German note. Announcement was made by the State Department tonight that Mr. Lansing did not know when he was going to Cornish and might not leave Washington for that place for a day or two, or even later. It was ascertained subsequently, however, that the plan of having Mr. Lansing join the President at Cornish had been abandoned. This change in program was not admitted officially.

Telegrams Pour In.

Telegrams in considerable number expressing the views of the senders in regard to the German response to America's demands have been received at the White House, but nothing concerning their tenor is obtainable from officials. After the sinking of the Lusitania the White House was fairly deluged with telegrams and letters from American citizens advising the President as to the course he should take, and later on, after his note was made public, the volume of these messages increased considerably. At that time President Wilson declined to permit any of the messages to be given to the press, and it is probable that the same course will be followed with reference to the communications that have been received at the White House since the German response was printed in newspapers Saturday morning.

Whatever may be the sentiments of those who have thought it worth while to send telegrams to the White House concerning the German note, a very distinct impression has been created here by the editorial comment from all sections of the country that the great majority of newspapers of the United States believe that the German response is entirely unsatisfactory, and that the President should not permit the diplomatic discussion to continue. Among a great many officials the opinion prevails that President Wilson intends to wait until national sentiment has crystallized before adopting the course he will follow in respect to the differences with Germany over the manner in which that country has conducted her submarine warfare against merchant vessels.

The last section of the official text of the German response was received over the State Department telegraph wires at 7:15 o'clock this morning. After the last section of it had been received at the State Department this morning and decoded or translated back into the English, the entire communication was telegraphed to President Wilson at Cornish.

Text Sent to President.

A high official of the Government said tonight that he believed it was the President's purpose to study the German note and give Secretary Lansing the opportunity of doing the same before calling a conference to discuss the course that should be taken. Apparently, it was said, the President desired to have time to formulate his views so that he would be fully prepared to weigh the opinions that would be furnished by the members of the Cabinet when he met them for a consideration of the grave issues involved.

An important official called attention today to that portion of the German note defending the submarine warfare on the ground that "it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and to save the lives of German subjects." It was declared by Germany that if it were derelict in these duties it would be guilty "before God and history of the violation of those principles of the

highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence."

The comment of the official was brief. "What about the sacred duty on Germany's part of protecting American lives?" he asked.

Situation Called Critical.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — Formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights strengthens the conviction of high officials that a critical point in the relations between the two countries had been reached.

Not only do they feel the United States must refuse to accept the German proposal for the future conduct of American citizens on the high seas, but the failure of Germany to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania in their view has brought on a crisis the outcome of which it is difficult at present clearly to foresee.

That there would be no action by the United States for at least another week was indicated today. Several days will be required to measure fully the consequences and responsibilities which will be incurred by the American Government in framing a policy to meet the situation firmly.

Bernstorff to See Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, intends to call on Secretary Lansing during the week to learn informally whether he can be of any service in the situation. No engagement has been made for a conference, but it may take place on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The official text of the German reply, which arrived today, differed in only a few unimportant words from The Associated Press copy which came from Berlin on Friday night. The official version was delayed in transmission because of the time required for enciphering and decoding. Comparison of the two texts reveals that they were cabled from the same translation and that The Associated Press copy in transmission had omitted a few scattering words, which did not alter the sense or meaning.

In all quarters here the reply was the single topic of concern. What the action of the American Government will be is doubtful largely in the sense that the means of expressing the ideas and purposes of the United States have not yet been decided. It was authoritatively indicated that obviously there would be no surrender of rights and no acceptance of the German proposal to guarantee immunity to American ships under arrangements to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of the two countries.

Put Responsibility on Germany.

There is no intention, from indications in official quarters, to force a situation, but in whatever policy is followed the American endeavor will be to place full responsibility on Germany for any subsequent rupture in friendly relations. Since the Lusitania was sunk on May 7 there has been no violation of the principles for which the United States has contended, unless the mishap to the Nebraskan can be included, and in that case the Washington Government has not finally reached a conclusion as to whether a mine or torpedo caused the explosion.

In the view of many officials, should German submarine commanders therefore continue in practice to respect American rights, discussion could continue. There were intimations, however, that in the next communication the United States most likely would impress upon the German Government the serious consequences which would ensue from any further violation of American rights as proclaimed in the notes already sent.

Lusitania the Stumbling Block.

The chief obstacle, it appears, however, to permitting virtually a status quo to continue while further notes are exchanged is the treatment which Germany has given to the Lusitania case.

The United States has asked for disavowal of intent to kill Americans and for reparation, although the latter has been subordinated to the greater consideration of whether Germany legally justified the action of the submarine commander or would admit liability.

No direct answer on the questions of law involved in the case is given in the last note, and the quick sinking of the vessel was attributed to "peculiar circumstances," such as the presence of high explosives. High officials regard this as an evasion, pointing out that even if there were explosives on the ship, which is not admitted, they never would have been ignited but for the German torpedo.

Opinion in German quarters here is much the same as that which has been reflected in press comment from Berlin. Count von Bernstorff is satisfied with the German reply and thinks it offers a basis for negotiation. He does not believe a break between Germany and the United States is now possible, and believes that the suggestions carried by Dr. Meyer-Gerhard to urge the German Foreign Office to adopt a friendly tone in its reply were followed. With the United States an active champion for the cause of neutral rights, German officials here say they forsee an amicable understanding eventually on the question of the freedom of the seas.

LONDON FINDS NOTE EVASIVE AND IMPUDENT

Daily Chronicle Denies That England's Food Embargo Preceded Germany's Submarining.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—British comment on the German reply to President Wilson's note is uniform in condemnation of its arrogance and disingenuousness.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Germany in her second reply to President Wilson takes refuge once more in evasive attempts to shift the blame onto Great Britain. The note's attempts to prove that Great Britain initiated the attack on noncombatants by a starving-out policy from the beginning are a tissue of untruths.

"It says that on Nov. 14 Premier Asquith declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. The allusion is presumably to his speeches on Nov. 16, but reference to them will show that the supplies to which he alluded were supplies of contraband articles, not food, and the only food which came into the discussion was tea, whose export from Great Britain was being controlled, but not, of course, its export from Japan or China.

"The fact is we never interfered with ordinary foodstuffs until the present year, when the German Government by commandeering all the wheat within its borders made civil and military supplies indistinguishable. Even then we only stopped wheat until the German submarine blockade forced us to reply with equally comprehensive measures against goods of every description.

"As to the use of mines in the North Sea, of which complaint is made, the Germans laid these in great numbers for three months before we laid any, and they laid illegal ones, which we have never done. It was they and not we who made the North Sea perilous for neutral merchantmen."

"A Grave and Unprecedented Crisis."

The Times says:

"A grave an unprecedented crisis in American history is approaching. There are ways that it would be equally profitless and impertinent now to discuss in which the crisis may be met without drawing the United States into war. The important thing, as it seems to us, is that the issue should be met and not shirked. On the manner in which President Wilson and his advisers deal with it will depend in a very large degree the judgment of the world on the effectiveness or otherwise of American influence in international affairs. The political character of the United States is inevitably on trial, and the verdict will go far toward determining how far a really working member of the family of nations and to what extent she may be counted upon to assist to building up a sounder dispensation. Later on."

"Able and Unscrupulous."

The Morning Post describes the German note as "an able and unscrupulous appeal to the supposed ignorance, prejudices, and timidity of Americans." Regarding the suggestion that after the war Germany and the United States should work to insure the freedom of the sea, it says:

"Put into plain English, these fine words mean that America should ally herself with Germany to put an end to war by blockade. Germany is a land power. Upon land she trumples the rights of neutrals under foot. The neutral territory of Belgium has been utterly destroyed, private property confiscated, and international trade brought to a standstill. Nay, the case is even worse. Germany from the very beginning of the war has enforced a strict blockade in the Baltic against Russia. Let America try to send her ships to Petrograd and she will speedily find the degree of sincerity which inspires the German love of the freedom of the sea. The Baltic is to remain closed, but the North Sea is to be opened. There is to be no termination to the submarine warfare on British shipping, but American ships are to be free to enter and leave German ports.

"This is the doctrine which Germany invites America to press upon England. Is a blockade only a crime when it is directed against Germany? Is it really argued that while Germany may steal a horse England must not even look over the hedge?"

Concerning the plea that the Lusitania might reasonably have been expected to float longer than twenty minutes The Morning Post remarks:

"There is something almost comic in this presentation of a humane power, anxious for the liberty of the seas and for the lives of the descendants of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, holding a stopwatch over its submarine atrocities in order to discover the margin of safety.

"One of the most significant passages in this extraordinary document is the concluding sentence, in which Germany expresses the hope that President Wilson's efforts for the great object of the freedom of the sea will lead to an agreement. What is the freedom of the sea? Presumably it is the old catchword, immunity of private property at sea. The fatuity of supposing that in any conceivable war at sea either belligerent would concede the right to the other to bring his supplies across the water is sufficiently apparent. Why should sea warfare differ in this respect from land warfare? Why does Germany, for instance, refuse to permit supplies sent from France to Russia and from Russia to France to run through Germany? That process would be the equivalent of the freedom of the land.

"What foolishness is this again, when Germany requests America to refrain from allowing any American vessel to carry contraband! What does Germany mean? It is not the duty of the American Government to restrict the business of a private trader who is entitled to trade in contraband at his own risk. A neutral Government may, of course, forbid all exports to all belligerents, but it cannot forbid exports to one and allow exports to another without violation of its neutrality. Fortunately the Government of the United States understands international laws if Germany does not."

Calls German Contentions False.

The Morning Post's naval correspondent, discussing the Lusitania note, says:

"Germany bases her arguments, such as they are, upon what she declares to be certain rules of international law. Her contentions are as follows: That the Allies have renounced all rules of international law; that they have disregarded all the rights of neutrals; that they have paralyzed peaceful commerce between Germany and neutral countries; that the arming of merchant vessels and the exercise of the right of resistance deprives them of their rights as merchant vessels.

"It may be said at once, and comprehensively, that, tested by the law of nations, every one of these contentions is false. The Allies have strictly observed the laws of nations, which is not to be confused with glosses and variations in respect of the law of nations introduced by various conventions and agreements which, having been violated by Germany even before the outbreak of the war, then ceased to exist as to the rights of neutrals in relation to belligerents. These, strictly speaking, do not exist. A state of neutrality means a state in which a nation has nothing to do with any belligerent.

"The only right of a neutral in these circumstances is the right to be free from molestation by any belligerent. No neutral nation has been molested by the Allies. What is called in the German note the paralysis of peaceful commerce between Germany and neutral nations is the rightful exercise of the powers of a belligerent, not upon neutral nations, but upon private traders belonging to neutral nations. Merchant vessels are under the law of nations entitled to arm themselves and to resist capture. The mere fact that they are armed does not affect their right to be treated as civilians. Should they resist they must legally be treated as belligerents."

The Daily Express says:

"The German reply is that murder is a necessary part of their plans of campaign; that they will in future endeavor to murder as few Americans as possible, but that they have been forced to Bill Sikesism by Great Britain, and that they must continue to Bill Sikes until the end. Over the graves of the Lusitania victims the Kaiser and his Ministers have written: 'Serve them right.'

"The world will now await with expectant anxiety how President Wilson will meet this new declaration that necessity knows no law, and that every consideration of humanity must be subordinated to Germany's policy."

"Treated With Insolent Contempt."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is obvious that the United States is treated in this note with insolent contempt. It is the climax of a series of challenges to the American nation. That nation is the guardian of its own honor. What interests Great Britain is the evidence that the desperado element has, after a brief ascendancy of the saner councils in Berlin, again got its hand on the lever, and that the evident disposition lately shown to mitigate the atrocity of submarine war has been suppressed. We say the evidence, not the fact; for the situation is confused by yesterday's announcement in the German wireless, which of course, carefully censored in Berlin, that political and even naval circles are beginning to get tired of the daily editorials of the Deutsche Tageszeitung against a German-American understanding on the submarine question.

"We need not waste time in attempting to find out the author of this simultaneous administration of official slaps in the face to President Wilson by Admiral von Turpitz. The German mind in regard to the war is plainly in a more chaotic state than ever—in lively contrast with the quite unanimous resolve which animates all the Allies."

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The London morning newspapers, in their comment on the German reply to the United States concerning Germany's submarine warfare, declare that it is a complete negation of everything President Wilson contended for, and conveyed in impudent and insulting terms.

The Daily News thinks it an "ironical coincidence" that immediately upon the publication of the German reply to the American note should follow that of a report in which Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, describes the operations forming the second battle of Ypres and the battle of Festubert, and in which he refers to the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans.

"In their reply," says The News, "The German Government calls upon America and the world to admire a nation fighting for its existence against 'merciless enemies,' whose 'increasing ruthlessness' compelled them against their human instincts to resort to submarine warfare."

Referring to the German reiteration that the Lusitania carried explosives, whereas "the American Government gave assurances, founded on the most exhaustive official investigations, that the Lusitania carried no explosives whatsoever," and that British merchantmen were armed, The News says: "It would be simpler and more convincing to maintain that the British sank the Lusitania themselves."

FRENCH SEE IRONY IN GERMAN NOTE

Press Comments Bitterly on Its References to the Principles of Humanity.

PARIS, July 11.—The Paris newspapers today published in full the text of the German reply to the American note. Such headings as "A Monument of Impudence" and "A Monument of Hypocrisy," express the attitude assumed generally toward the reply by the papers in their editorial articles.

The Echo de Paris has this to say regarding the German answer:

"The note marks sensible progress over the preceding notes; to cynicism the Germans now add perfidiage. To comment seriously on such a morsel would be to permit ourselves to be flouted by the Germans; to laugh at it would perhaps fail in respect toward the Germans' two victims—the Lusitania and the prestige of President Wilson."

The Figaro says it is embarrassed to determine which is the more remarkable, "the impudent cynicism of German diplomacy or the extraordinary presumption leading them to believe that the United States would be satisfied with such a reply." The paper adds that it is puzzled as to why it took so long to produce "nothing save affirmations, which seem of transcendent irony, of the zeal of the Imperial Government for the principles of humanity."

Under the heading "The German Reply to America is a Tissue of Quibbles," the Petit Parisien, after summarizing President Wilson's note, says:

"To this the reply of the Berlin Cabinet seems to be in disdainful irony. It brushes aside the doctrinal viewpoint set forth by the President. It enumerates in terms which might be intended to be funny the complaints of the Teutonic Admiralty against the Franco-British blockade. It offers American derisive guarantee and openly seeks to prolong infinitely the negotiations that it never intended to end."

The Socialist paper Humanité says:

"The German reply exceeds anything one might have expected of the blindness of the Berlin Cabinet. With tranquil audacity it throws upon the Allies the responsibility of all the violations of international law of which Germany has been guilty during the eleven months. For the Government of William II. it is always the victim's fault."

The Gaulois says German diplomacy remains true to the system—accusations without proofs.

The Journal asserts that "Germany seeks a means of exploiting the liberty of navigation desired by the Americans."

The Radical publishes the text of the reply without other comment than the heading "A Monument of Hypocrisy."

The Matin expresses indignation at the German note, under the heading "A Monument of Impudence."

NOTE AMAZES ITALIANS.

Called the Most Insolent One Power Ever Sent to Another.

ROME, July 11.—General interest has been aroused by the German note to the United States. All circles agree in thinking that it will have the effect of causing cooler relations between the two countries. A political personage to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent spoke on the subject said:

"The question is reduced by the German note to this: If an American wishes to journey by sea he must ask permission of Germany. It is a question of national dignity, and the proud American nation will, it seems to me, never submit to such dictation."

The Idea Nationale says:

"It certainly was not expected that Germany would have the audacity to present to the Washington a document which undoubtedly is the most insolent that one power ever sent to another."

BLAMES BRITAIN MORE.

Has Injured Our Commerce, Says Hoke Smith, Defending German Note.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The German note should not be considered disappointing. It opens the way for safe travel to American citizens even if it continues interference with some of their legal privileges. While our Government cannot concede the right to Germany to change the rule as to stopping and searching vessels, patriotic citizens will avoid routes which might bring international complications. No thoughtful person should expect Germany to abandon submarine attacks on British commerce while Great Britain continues to violate German rights of commerce with neutrals. The conduct of Germany and Great Britain should be considered together. Similar questions were so treated by our Government in diplomatic correspondence with France and England in 1811.

The course being pursued by Great Britain is far more injurious to citizens of the United States than the course proposed by Germany. Germany would limit the character of vessels on which Americans can safely travel in a war zone. Great Britain illegally seizes vessels containing cargoes owned by our citizens, and cuts off their commerce with half of Europe.

Each proceeds in violation of established rules of international law. The illegal conduct of Germany can be avoided by the individual citizen. The individual cannot protect himself from the illegal conduct of Great Britain. A much greater service will be rendered our entire country by forcing Great Britain to cease illegally interfering with our commerce than by securing unrestricted boat selection for travelers.

If the future is provided for, it will not be difficult to adjust the Lusitania catastrophe.

HOKE SMITH,
United States Senator from Georgia.

MUENSTERBERG APPROVES.

Sees Solution in German Note—"No Nation Has Right to Commit Suicide"

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard can see only good in the reply sent to the United States by Germany. He said today:

"The German message goes directly to the solution of the difficulty. No nation has the right to commit suicide. The note shows how sincerely Germany desires peace and how willing she is to go to any possible length to secure it. I regret the inflammatory newspaper headlines commenting on the German message.

"I must refrain from making a formal statement on the present situation, as I am considered by so many people in this country as the unofficial spokesman of the Kaiser."

TAGESZEITUNG HAS NO FEARS.

Comments on "Hyenalike Behavior of American People."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—According to this morning's Times, the German newspapers have, for the most part, said as little as possible about the attempt to murder J. P. Morgan.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, however, publishes a protest against any unnecessary lamentations about the crime. That paper is quoted as saying:

"It is hardly necessary to insist upon the fact that the German people condemn on principle political crimes of any sort. On the other hand, it would not be surprising if the plan of such a deed as has been committed by Holt (Muenter) should have ripened in a diseased brain as a result of the hyenalike behavior of a people who pray with their lips for peace while at the same time they produce vast quantities of the most terrible weapons for the prolongation of the war and for the killing and wounding of thousands and tens of thousands. At any rate, the immorality of the procedure of such hyenas is, in many respects, unparalleled."

It is to the Tageszeitung that Count von Reventlow, perhaps the most uncompromising critic of America's policies, is attached.

SOCIALISTS SEE KAISER.

German Deputation Invited to Visit the Battle Fronts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Several Swiss Socialist newspapers publish an apparently inspired paragraph from Berlin protesting against the fashion in which the German Socialist differences have been magnified by Germany's enemies.

The interesting statement is made that a deputation of the leading German Socialists, at the invitation of the military authorities, recently visited the eastern theatre of operations, where they were received by the Kaiser and Field Marshals von Hindenburg and Mackensen.

The Emperor is described as worn in appearance, but full of confidence. He spoke enthusiastically of the way in which all classes of the German people had supported the army in the war provoked by a world of jealous enemies.

The deputation was much interested by the enthusiasm and efficiency of the troops in the east, and is now collecting impressions in the west.

TWO SHIPS AT SEA WARNED OF BOMBS

Continued from Page 1.

lic buildings is a lie. The Capitol is the only building that we planned to wreck, and we partly succeeded in our plan. But what we did plan, and what I am going to carry out, is the idea, the noble, the just idea, to stop this country from contributing to the damnable, hellish, barbaric slaughter across the ocean. British munitionships are daily leaving New Orleans laden with live stock for the enemies of Germany, just as ships laden with guns and ammunition to slaughter Germans are almost daily leaving New York.

Therefore this city furnishes a promising field for the work that lies before me. The world calls us cranks, but we are men who perform our duty as we see it. I may succeed in blowing up but one British ship leaving this port—I may succeed in destroying ten—but I am going to carry out the work, and whatever I achieve will be satisfactory to me. And then I will be ready for Morgan. And after I get through with Morgan I will be ready to share my pal's fate. I consider it a glorious fate.

When I think of the slaughter continually going on my duty looms before me so clearly as to overtop all other considerations. This was the spirit that moved Muenter and me to make war on the slaughterers, of which class Morgan shines like a star. And Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Do you want to know who Muenter was after when he went to Glen Cove? Morgan? Partly. The real reason for going to Glen Cove was Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Ambassador to Hell. We have trailed Spring-Rice for weeks, and we are going to get him yet.

This country considers Muenter a barbarian, a crank. He was one of the best men Germany ever produced. I knew him in Germany; I knew him in America. He was about the cleverest, most intellectual man I have yet met. And he was human—not only human, but humane. He destroyed property and took lives when he knew that good would follow, never otherwise. He taught me his principles, his ideals; and, as I said before, I glory in his leadership of the past.

He stood ready to risk his own life to save other lives that he considered worthy. Why, at the time the Lusitania sailed on her fateful voyage, do you know who it was that warned Vanderbilt and the rest not to sail on her? It was Erich Muenter. He knew what was going to befall this British ship, knew it just as sure as you know where the sun rises. He not only sent a message to a large number of people that he knew were going to sail on the ship, but he personally appealed to Charles Frohman not to make the voyage. Was he listened to? No. Did the liner go down? Yes.

Just as Muenter appealed to Frohman, Vanderbilt, and the others not to sail on the Lusitania, so I now appeal to worthy Americans in this country not to sail on the British mule ships leaving this port. If my warning goes unheeded, just as Muenter's warning to Vanderbilt and the rest went unheeded, these Americans that sail on these British owned ships must expect the fate that befell Vanderbilt and the rest. All of my plans will not fail. Remember, I am Muenter's pupil and very, very seldom has Muenter failed. Muenter's methods are my methods. I have his determination and his dynamite behind me, and I am going to carry out his plans. I am working with Muenter's brains, Muenter's courage, Muenter's methods, and added to this I am working with enough explosives to wreck this whole town.

And besides this, I am working to avenge Muenter. So let Americans who take passage under the British flag beware. I have a program to follow: British ships, Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and then oblivion. Halle failed completely, Muenter succeeded partly; I am going to succeed completely. I can feel it. I seem to hear Muenter telling me so, seem to hear him urging me on. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter's backing, and—I have dynamite.

If there be any one among readers of this that doubts these words, let him wait and watch. The early part of next week will witness the completion of Muenter's plans—that is, the beginning of the completion. If you will look up Mr. George Schwartz, he will inform you when the next mule ships leave, and if you will look up the records you will discover the names of two of his Majesty's ships that have just left port—perhaps never to return. One of them is called Howth Head, the other Baron ——. Have you relatives on either of these ships? If you have, I feel sorry for you if you are an American. If you are a subject of his Majesty, I congratulate myself.

Watch the career of some of these mule ships. You will be interested at a final word. Please refrain from abusing Muenter or Holt editorially. I cannot bear to see him dragged in the dust by persons that cannot compare with him in intellect, courage, or martyrdom. Every one seems against him, but I, his pal, is living, and ready to avenge his death—and if necessary, avenge insults against him. I am but one among millions, but I have Muenter and dynamite behind me, and that is a combination hard to beat.

PEARCE.

The letter, unstamped and marked "urgent," was deposited in a general mail basket in the business office of the newspaper sometime today. It was written with a typewriter on plain white paper.

The name "R. Pearce" was signed to the letters received by newspapers in Washington after the explosion of the bomb in the Capitol. These letters were supposedly written by Muenter.

MUENTER'S HAND IN THE FIRE BOMB PLOT

New Infernal Machine Probably Used on Minnehaha—Leading Conspirators Sought.

The bomb believed to have been placed by Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, or a confederate on the Minnehaha, according to officials of the International Mercantile Marine, must have been a fire bomb, probably of the kind which was placed by conspirators in this city on board the steamships Kirkoswald, Bankdale, Devon City, Lord Erne, and Cressington Court. All these ships carried war supplies from this port to the Allies in the months of April and May.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine said last night that, in the absence of a report from the Captain of the Minnehaha, it seemed probable that the fire on the ship had been caused by Muenter or by men with whom he was in league.

Muenter's suicide on the night on which his prediction of a disaster on the ocean on July 7 was made public may have made it impossible for the police to trace his connection with the conspiracy in this city to destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies. The fulfillment in the case of the Minnehaha of his forecast of an attempt on July 7 to destroy a ship at sea, together with the evidence that Muenter personally had no means of placing the bomb on the ship, cannot be explained except on the ground that Muenter was a party to a conspiracy and had knowledge of further plans which others were carrying out.

Inspector Owen Eagan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, said yesterday that in the trunk full of explosives and chemicals belonging to Muenter, there were materials for making fire bombs as well as for making explosive bombs.

Muenter's Visits Here.

It was early in May that the four fire bombs, which failed to act, were placed on board of the Kirkoswald, which left this harbor for Marseilles. The bombs on some of the other ships were placed before and since that time. Muenter was at Cornell University in May, but he made trips from Ithaca to this city. He may have been active in the conspiracy before he finally arrived in this city two weeks before his attack on J. P. Morgan, or he may then have joined the band of incendiaries.

Muenter conducted experiments with all kinds of bombs at the place he rented at Central Park, L. I., and showed a comprehensive knowledge of all branches of bomb making in his talks with Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police at Washington, D. C.

"The sulphur which we found in Muenter's trunk had no place in an ordinary explosive bomb," said Inspector Owen Eagan. "It might have been left over after he had used the bulk of it for making fire bombs.

"Muenter explained his method of exploding the bomb in the Capitol by saying that he had let sulphuric acid eat through the cork of a bottle and on contact with match heads blow up the dynamite. He later admitted that this was false, and that dynamite could not be exploded in this way. But Muenter had in his possession a quantity of loose fulminate of mercury. This could be fired by acid, and might have had a place in a fire bomb. Muenter had undoubtedly experimented at length in the timing of bombs by testing how long it would take sulphuric acid to eat through corks and other substances."

Muenter did not have time, while he was in this city on the way from Washington to the Morgan estate at Glen Cove, to put a bomb on board the Minnehaha, and an examination of express receipts has satisfied officials of the International Mercantile Marine and the police that the bomb was not put on board through any of the express companies.

Muenter First Eliminated.

Because Muenter seems to be eliminated as the person who actually placed the bomb on board, his confident prediction of the attempt to sink a liner on the date when the attack did take place furnishes strong evidence that he did not act alone and that he was in the confidence of others who did place the bomb on board.

Further evidence that Muenter looked to others to place the bomb is contained in the fact that he was not sure of the name of the ship against which the attempt was to be made. He wrote to his wife that he thought it was the Saxonia or the Philadelphia, which was to sink, "God willing," on July 7.

Police Commissioner Woods said that his detectives could find no evidence that Muenter acted in conjunction with others, but they were still searching for possible connections of Muenter with criminal bands inspired by a desire to help Germany, and that the theory Muenter was in a conspiracy had by no means been eliminated.

The belief that it was a dynamite bomb which caused the explosion on the Minnehaha on July 7 was due to a misreading of a wireless message from Captain Frank Claret. The actual text of the message, according to Superintendent E. F. Wright of the International Mercantile Marine, was:

"Fire caused explosion Now controlled by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deem it expedient to make Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head about 9 A. M. Friday. Advise agents."

This was interpreted to mean that fire was caused by explosion, and the first sentence, before it was made public, was edited to read, "Fire caused by explosion."

"This explains," said Mr. Wright, "why Captain Claret did not mention anything about an explosion on the ship in his first message that was sent away at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The second message may have been intended to signify that the fire had exploded some alcohol or chemicals in the the cargo in the No. 3 hold."

Precautions at Piers.

Mr. Wright said that every precaution was being taken at the company's piers to see that the ships and their cargoes were well guarded, but that it was a difficult problem to deal with if the bombs were secreted in the cargo while it was in transit in barges from warehouses to the ships.

No strangers are allowed on the piers in New York harbor where steamers are loading war munitions for the Allies, and all freight taken on board from barges is examined by detectives to see if it has been tampered with before being lowered into the hold.

The head of one of the detective firms employed on the case said yesterday that the names of two men who had negotiated with bargemen for the placing of the fire bombs discovered in the bags of sugar on the steamer Kirkoswald were known to them, and there would be developments in the case within the next few days. Steamship agents said the report of the fires on the freight steamers would cause shippers to hold back their goods and send insurance rates still higher.

Tracing Muenter's Life.

Officials of the United States Secret Service are now hunting the conspirators who placed fire bombs on several liners, and are still trying to trace Muenter in the hope that his history in this city will throw light on the conspiracy.

Two of the minor agents of the conspiracy are known to be bargemen who transported from the American Refinery Company's plant in Brooklyn to the Kirkoswold the sacks in which bombs were found.

Others who are said by Secret Service officials to be behind this conspiracy appeared in the plot to get affidavits that the Lusitania was armed. Another is a detective employed by a local steamship line. Some of the men under suspicion have figured in inquiries by the Federal Grand Jury into conspiracies to defraud the United States Government through the use of bogus passports.

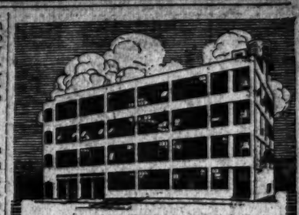
The organization, according to Secret Service officials, has great financial resources behind it.

DEADLOCK, SAYS PAUL HARMS.

German Writer Thinks Differences Impossible to Reconcile.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—Paul Harms, in an editorial in the Tageblatt, expresses little optimism regarding the negotiations between America and Germany. He refers to the American demand that ships be warned before they are sunk, and declares that such a course would force Germany to give up the submarine.

"One need make no bones of saying that it is impossible to reconcile the German and the American standpoints," says the writer. "That would mean for us the giving up of submarine warfare, and if Americans will not see that we cannot do that there is nothing to be done. There is no necessity of exchanging notes to reconcile irreconcilable differences. The exchange is made for the purpose of finding a tolerable compromise, and in this decision the German note goes extraordinarily far."



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VAST SHELL SUPPLY WON LORETTE HILLS

French Were Prodigal of High Explosives in the 120-Day Fight.

SAY GERMANS LOST 100,000

Some Trenches Cleared with Hand Grenades — Another Winter Campaign Expected.

ON THE HEIGHTS OF NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE, Near Arras, July 10, (via Paris, July 11.)—After fighting 120 days for the hill country between Bethune and Arras, the French forces are in possession of all the eminences looking out upon the plain of Flanders. Lille, Douai, and Chambrai all are visible from here.

Every position along the broad national road between Arras and Bethune has been won except Souchez, and last night another quarter mile of trenches in the Souchez web was torn away. The attack was made under parachute rocket lights, the French burning bluish white and the Germans greenish white, covering the scene of the desperate conflict with a ghastly glow.

The most desperate fighting has been along the short ten-mile front from Arras to Aix-Noulette, which began March 9 with the taking of a few hundred yards of trenches on the watershed of Notre Dame de Lorette, where there are the ruins of an old Merovingian military road. Every day since then some section of the German trenches has been taken, lost, or retaken.

Each side has been employing formidable artillery both of small and heavy calibre, the French guns being somewhat more numerous and served with unlimited quantities of high explosive shells.

A correspondent of The Associated Press today went through five or six miles of the trenches formerly held by the Germans and reconstructed by the French, who now have abandoned them to move forward. Upward of 100,000 Germans have fallen or been captured in these trenches, according to the French official count, since the second week of March. The French losses, the correspondent was confidentially informed, while serious, have been much smaller than those of the Germans. There are thickets of little crosses made of twigs tied together, marking the graves between the trenches. Some of these graves have been torn up by the shell fire.

Shell Craters Everywhere.

Almost every square yard of this region is marked by miniature craters caused by exploding shells. Spots where shells penetrated the earth without exploding are indicated by signs bearing the words "Live Shell."

One line of the German works was just below the summit of a steep slope which, from the nature of the ground, could not be shelled without danger to the French position a little higher up. The Germans were sheltered in dugouts under the hillside, and the French assailants, sliding or jumping down into the trenches, were shot or bayoneted from caves. The line was finally taken by tossing grenades by the basketful into the trenches until most of the defenders in the concealed shelters were killed or wounded. Every curve or angle in the miles of labyrinthine cuttings has its story of tragedy and heroism.

In the party which went over this ground and into the firing trenches within calling distance of the German lines with The Associated Press correspondent were Owen Johnson, Arnold Bennett, Walter Hale and George H. Mair, the last representing the British Foreign Office. As they approached the lines one shell from a four-inch gun burst within twenty-five yards of them, while others exploded only thirty or forty yards away. This incident seemed greatly to amuse the soldiers in the trenches, who laughed heartily at the embarrassment of the civilians.

The visitors were invited by the soldiers into their shelters, which are dry caves with narrow entrances and with clay floors covered with matting or sacking and faintly illuminated by the light which filters in from the entrance or by bits of candle on the inside. Men who had been on duty throughout the night were sleeping in these caves.

Expect Another Winter Campaign.

The men on the firing line express the utmost confidence that what was done yesterday and this morning they can keep on doing until the war has been won. They never hear the vague, unverified reports circulated in Paris, sometimes of tremendous and impossible victories, sometimes sinister hints of disaster. They know what they have done since March 9, when they were ordered to act on this part of the Aisne. They talk as a matter of course of another Winter campaign, because, they say, it will take another year to break the German power.

The principal occupations of the soldiers when off duty, instead of worrying about the war, are eating and sleeping. The visitor hears more hearty laughter in an hour at the front than in a week behind the lines.

Extreme watchfulness is exercised on both sides of the line. German gunners shell even one man sighted walking within three or four miles of their front. Powerful glasses are used by the French, graduated lines on the lenses showing within fifty yards the location of an object or an individual.

While the members of the party were waiting at the rendezvous at the time agreed upon, four automobiles came within German range at dust-raising speed. German six-inch shells began dropping in the roadway so accurately that five holes were torn in the concrete, after the machines had passed. The shelling of the road continued with extreme precision for some time. One of the French officers remarked that if it were not a cloudy day it would be impossible for the party to move about with safety even a considerable distance behind the line, because in a brilliant light individuals can be seen miles away, and are practiced upon by the gunners. It is estimated that if one man is hit for every ton of metal thrown the average is good.

A Hungry German Prisoner.

Some prisoners are taken every day. The party of which the correspondent was a member came across one who was being questioned by his captors. He was a blue-eyed, blonde, weak-looking youth, who said he was 21½ years old, but who looked not more than 17. He had been in the trenches six months and said he had not had enough to eat. The reason why was not quite clear, but he told an officer he had seen no food for two days. He and twenty-five others, mistaking the location of their post, had been captured. The German was supplied by his captors with a loaf of bread.

RUSSIAN VICTORY SPOILS GERMAN PLAN

Check and Retreat of Archduke Joseph's Army Prevent Sending of Troops to West.

MACKENSEN HARD PRESSED

Troops Destined for Anglo-French Front Are Diverted to Reinforce Eastern Armies.

LONDON, Monday, July 12. — The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German General von Mackensen's army to the right have postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west, and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woevre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general move forward, have ceased, and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which make little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

The British, according to the French report, have repulsed a German attack. The German reports, however, refer to this as a British attack, and Berlin says it was repulsed with considerable loss. In fact, the French and German reports are generally contradictory in respect to what fighting has taken place, but from the trend of them it is evident that neither side has attempted anything of a decisive nature, and it is believed here that it may be weeks yet before they do.

So far as the Germans are concerned, military observers assert that they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm Railway, which, it is asserted, would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the former city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the east. To a certain extent this seems confirmed by the statement in the Russian official report that reinforcements have reached Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and that General von Mackensen also commenced an offensive which, however, broke down under the Russian fire.

May Attack on Whole Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is believed here that the Galician adventure is only part of a grandiose scheme extending over all the Russian fronts, from the Baltic to Bukowina. The next German ventures are expected in the Baltic Provinces and between the Niemen and the Lower Vistula, while the possibility of another overwhelming drive toward Warsaw by the direct eastward route is never forgotten.

Experts here state positively that the entire real striking forces of the Germanic allies are definitely committed solely to the Russian fronts for months to come. This would give Russia's western allies ample time to prepare for a united forward move from all sides simultaneously.

In the meantime, Russia will continue to do her duty in this coalition war by providing plenty of occupation for the common enemy and continuing to decimate his forces.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

The garrison of Ossowetz during the night of July 9-10 sortied and destroyed enemy saps. In the Edvabno district capturing one and blew up two enemy mine galleries.

On the front of Josefow-Bychawa the fighting continues. The enemy yesterday still held his ground on Hill 118 and the Koverst Farm, and delivered vigorous counter-attacks between Bystrijitza and the Koverst Farm. We repulsed these attacks, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

South of Bychawa we took 900 prisoners, among them fourteen officers, and three machine guns.

On all the other fronts there have been no important changes.

Halted German Troops Inactive.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—In regard to the operations on the Russian front the War Office today gave out the following:

In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged.

In the southeastern theatre during the last few days a local fight has taken place in the region south of Krasnostav, (thirty-four miles south of Lublin,) which everywhere was in our favor. Otherwise nothing has taken place as regards the German troops.

CAUTIOUS ABOUT VICTORY.

Petrograd Military Circles Warn Against Premature Jubilation.

LONDON, July 12.—"While the defeat of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand undoubtedly ameliorates the situation in the Lublin theatre," says the Times's Petrograd correspondent, "a warning note is sounded in military circles against premature jubilation.

"It is pointed out that the enemy holds a thousand-mile front, wherefore his failure in a section of forty miles can be regarded only as a fact of isolated importance. The Archduke's defeat followed the exhaustion of his final reserves, which he threw into the fray in the Valley of the Bystrijitza, hoping thereby both to paralyze the Russian success at Urzendow and north of Wikolacz, and to smash the Russians operating on both banks of the Bystrijitza.

"The Austrians' stubborn retention of Hill 118, south of Wikolacz, may be designed to divide the front of the Russian offensive into two parts, from Wysnica, in the Urzendow region, to Hill 118, and from Hill 118 to the Bychawa region respectively."

SHELLED BY A SUBMARINE.

Trawler Fleetwood, Though Battered, Escapes—One of Crew Killed.

LONDON, July 11.—The Grimsby trawler Fleetwood reached her home port today battered by a German submarine. One of the crew was killed and several were badly injured.

The submarine, without warning, fired nine shells at the trawler.

LOAN STATEMENT TODAY.

Britain to be Told Officially How New Issue Was Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The Daily Chronicle says that Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna will make an announcement today in the House of Commons on the new war loan.

Many estimates are current as to the amount subscribed, some of them evidently including sums represented by the conversions of old consols.

If the new cash subscriptions to the loan exceed £2,500,000,000 the flotation will be regarded by the Government as a very great success.

FRENCH CONDEMNS THE USE OF GAS

As a Soldier He Regrets That an Army Will Stoop to Such Methods of Warfare.

LONDON, July 11.—Field Marshal Sir John French in a review of the operations of the British expeditionary forces in April and May, the story of which has been told in the accounts by the British official "eyewitness" and by special correspondents, makes caustic reference to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gas.

"I much regret," says Field Marshal French, "that during the period under report the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilized war and by flagrant disregard of The Hague convention.

"All the scientific resources of Germany apparently have been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought in contact with it is first paralyzed and then meets with a lingering and agonizing death.

"The brain power and thought which evidently have been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harbored these designs for a long time.

"As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deepest regret, and some surprise, that an army which has hitherto claimed to be the chief exponent of the chivalry of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes."

NEW GERMAN GAS DEADLIER.

Russians Say Respirators Are Unavailing Against It.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—"The Red Cross Society learns that the gases which the Germans are now employing on the Russian front are denser, deadlier, and quicker in their action than heretofore," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

"Numerous deaths from gases are reported. Respirators are generally unefficacious."

SUBMARINE PURSUED ORDUNA 3½ HOURS

But Captain Taylor Kept Her Stern On and Saved 400 Passengers.

Travelers returning from England yesterday brought stories of how the Cunard liner Orduna, from New York to Liverpool, with 400 passengers on board, was chased by a submarine in the Irish sea on the morning of June 28. She reached the Mersey in safety the same night.

It was 2:30 A. M., according to one account, that the submarine, apparently flying the British ensign, was observed at a fairly safe distance astern. Captain Taylor at once ordered the engines put at full speed. At the same time distress signals were sent out by wireless. A considerable increase in the speed of the vessel was obtained, and the Captain cleverly manoeuvered the liner to keep her stern on to the submarine. During the whole chase the latter never got any nearer than she was when first sighted.

The passengers were called from their berths and, coming on deck, took a keen interest in the chase. So well handled was the liner, however, that it was apparent to them that they would get away in safety, so that there was little excitement among them.

The pursuit lasted for three and a half hours, at the end of which time help arrived. The submarine then submerged and disappeared.

FOE DROPS FROM CLOUDS.

Italians Climb Mountain Peaks to Turn "Impregnable" Positions.

VERONA, July 11, (via Paris.)—The taking by storm of the Dolomite Peak of Mont Tofano last Friday by the Alpine troops is considered in army circles to illustrate the preference of using these troops for the seemingly impossible task of climbing precipices to the longer process of attacking through narrow valleys and defiles, every rod of which is defended with fortifications.

In this latter method of attack in some cases the routes are so narrow that the men could march only in single file, and a battalion advancing in this order would spread over a distance of two miles and a half in length, and it would require an hour to bring the men into a fighting line when open spaces were reached.

On Mont Tofano the Austrians were encamped on the opposite slope of the mountain to that which the Alpinists ascended. They are said to have been so surprised at the onslaught from the clouds above that they offered little resistance and fled, leaving in the hands of the Alpinists food supplies, machine guns, rifles, and ammunition, and, in addition, a number of prisoners.

The capture of Mont Tofano makes the Italians masters of the road along the Travenanzes Valley, which is the short cut across the Dolomite Peak from the Falzarego Pass to Cortina.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST ITALY.

Story That in 1906 She Was Ready to Join France Against Germany.

BERLIN, July 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Dr. Chefred Szeps, chief editor of the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung, publishes in his paper an account of a confidential conversation he had Jan. 10, 1906, with Maurice Rouvier, then French Foreign Minister, at the beginning of the Algeciras Conference.

"M. Rouvier told the editor Italy had offered France unconditional diplomatic support and an army of half a million men in case of a war between France and Germany, provided France guaranteed Italy against an Austrian attack. M. Rouvier asked the publicist's opinion regarding Austria's probable attitude. The reply was that Austria undoubtedly would fulfill loyally her treaty obligations to Germany."

LATINS ARE CLOSE ALLIES.

Visit of General Porro to Paris Inspires Confidence in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 11.—The presence in Paris of General Porro, Under Chief of the General Staff, is greeted in Rome with great satisfaction, as to obtain a lasting victory it is thought necessary to maintain continual contact between the political and military heads of the allied nations. Thus, it is said here, General Porro's journey is a favorable sign for a victorious future.

Every indication showing a close union between the Latin allies here is encouraged in every way. General Porro is after Cadorna the most trusted and respected officer in Italy.

ACTIONS FAVOR ITALIANS.

Night Attack of Austrians Repulsed on Isonzo Front.

ROME, July 11, (via Paris, July 12,)—The official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

Actions favorable to us have been reported in the Chiese Valley, at Montepiano and in the Rib Iancss, (Ansici,) Valley.

Heavy artillery opened fire on the defensive works at Landro and the advanced works at Slaten (?). Efforts against Val Grande continue. At break of day Sunday the Italians took the offensive and drove the enemy from their trenches with appreciable loss.

In the Isonzo Valley the enemy again attempted a night counter-attack, which failed.

TWO GRAND DUKES LEAD THE RUSSIANS

Peter, Brother of Nicholas, an Important, Though Unofficial, Member of the Staff.

DEVOTED TO COMMANDER

R. R. McCormick Describes a Visit to Headquarters and Luncheon with the Czar's Leaders.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaiwitch is the great find of the war. He is the unknown quantity that for the first ten months of the war threw out the forty years of methodical circulations of the German General Staff.

He has always been actively employed in military affairs, in the cavalry arm. Why he was not sent to Manchuria I do not know and cannot imagine.

However, after its conclusion he became under the Czar the leader in military reorganization, working in perfect accord with the Czar's selection as Chief of Staff, General Yanovskevitch.

I have an idea that, while the Grand Duke built up the army and taught it battle tactics, General Yanovskevitch worked out the plans of campaign, the details of the great strategic moves that have made the Russians the dictators of the course of the war since the middle of August.

Times past, those in authority realized the serious hardship imposed by the lack of railroads in Poland and started to remedy it. The war came before this work was begun.

Thus it is that in the campaign Germany has had the use of all the railroads that military foresight could devise. Russia has had much less even than was needed for serving the territory in time of peace.

All Summer and Fall the Kaiser's objective was to crush France, the Grand Duke's to pull back the attack until time and a plethora of factories should permit France and England to supply the serious military deficiencies which the war discovered.

Russia's Sacrifice for Allies.

Look up the dates of the Russian offensives and you will find that they come at the moments when the Franco-English armies are in critical condition.

Remember that these offensives involved the advance of some hundreds of thousands of men into positions where they could be attacked by greater numbers and you will realize on how gigantic a scale Nicolas Nicolaiwitch makes his diversions.

Only once before in history has war been played on so grand and self-sacrificing a scale. That was when Grant pinned the Army of Virginia to the ground by the assaults of that of the Potomac and turned its flank by the advance of the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee under Sherman.

Once the reader has realized the fact that at the Marne and again at the Yser the German attack was stopped in order to turn the active army against the Russian advance, he will appreciate whose initiative has governed the war.

The Grand Duke has made two offensives against Germany and has suffered large local defeats, the second less than the first.

Hindenburg has undertaken two offensives against Russia to cripple her long enough to get time to finish France. The first time he was glad to get across the frontier with his army; the second he met a far more bloody repulse than Cold Harbor. I arrived at the Stavka shortly after the repulse of the Germans along the Narew.

After being introduced to the Chief of Staff and being told that Grand Dukes, like Cardinals, were addressed as monsignor, I was taken to the car in which the Commander in Chief lives and works.

The man who rose to meet me was six feet six inches tall, exceedingly spare, but with the handclasp of a young man twice his weight.

Appearance of the Grand Duke.

Nicolas Nicolaiwitch Romanoff, second son of the Emperor Nicolas I. and uncle of the present Czar, is in his fifty-ninth year. In appearance he is ten years younger, due, I suppose, to his fondness for out of door exercise, which his position allows him to indulge.

There was no question of my telling him what I wanted to do. He had passed on the subject months before. He said he had already ordered the Chief of Staff to send me all around the army.

He asked a few questions about the morale of the English and French Armies, and then led the way to the dining car. On the way he introduced me to "mon frère," the Grand Duke Peter of Russia.

History will not do justice to this charming man, who may be compared to Aaron bearing up the arms of Moses.

He is not Commander in Chief. He is not even a member of the staff. He lives in the confinement of the train on its wayside track, with no duties to occupy his mind. Victory will erect no statues of him in enduring bronze. But who will say that he has not played a valuable part in the work supporting his great brother in his trials and spreading an atmosphere of kindliness, the Russian personality, among the overworked staff and unoccupied attachés?

I surprised a fraternal scene one day when the army was retreating from Tarnow to Przemysl. At risk of stretching hospitality I must relate it.

The Grand Duke Peter was sitting in the shade of the headquarters building reading when the Commander in Chief came out and started toward his armchair some fifty feet in the sun. Immediately the Grand Duke Peter jumped up, brought the commander his cane, and then carried the commander's chair to a place in the shade.

I do not recount this as a remarkable thing for a Grand Duke to do, not being familiar with their habits. I call attention to the personal devotion of one brother to another. Jealousy is a microbe that knows no station. History and the experience of all of us tell the rarity of such a spirit as I saw revealed.

At table the Commander in Chief sits at one side of a dining car table, facing the room. Opposite to him are the Chief of Staff and the headquarters Chaplain. A particularly distinguished guest has a position on the Grand Duke's right. General Sullivanoff, captor of Przemysl, had it while I was at the headquarters the first time.

On the Grand Duke's left is the table of the Grand Duke Peter, with General Williams, General La Guiche, English and French Military Attachés, and Prince Galitzin. Next in precedence come the Prince Oldenbourg, brother-in-law of the Czar, with the chief of tactics, the Japanese and the Belgian Attachés, both Generals. The fourth and last table in the commander's party is occupied by the Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlowitch, the Major General representing Montenegro, and the Colonel representing Serbia.

Here, as a compliment to America, I was placed, my commission as Colonel A. D. C. to the Governor of Illinois making me junior to all the general attachés.

Cossacks at Table.

Beyond a partition are six tables of staff officers, the senior being the Cossack General commanding a regiment of the guards attached to headquarters.

I was introduced to him at the same time as the military attachés one day when the Belgian General was away. I took him for the Belgian attaché. When I returned from my first visit to the front I found myself at his table in the company of two splendid youngsters. I had written with what I thought was a great deal of subtlety my preconceived opinion of the Cossacks and what I found them to be.

At my own request my writings had been turned over to an officer reading English, upon whom my delicacy of pen was lost. The "Belgian attaché" joked a good deal about the Cossacks and finally told me that he and the other two men were Cossacks. I did not tell him that I had thought he was the Belgian attaché, but did express a hope some day to visit the Don.

I have spoken of the men at headquarters who have not enough to do. It is an unfair expression. They are dispatch bearers and when on the road have no rest. Many of them have medals of honor. Among them is the Prince Cantacuzene. He is known to Americans as the grandson-in-law of General Grant. He was desperately wounded at the beginning of the war, but is now back for more.

Headquarters life is not especially formal. The officers breakfast at different hours, according to their duties. Lunch is at 12:30. The company assembles and waits standing.

The Commander in Chief enters, followed by the Grand Duke Peter, the Chief of Staff, and guests in order of rank. The Chaplain blesses the Chief, and the Chief kisses the Chaplain's hand. Then he walks through the car, shaking hands with all those he sees for the first time. He does this again at dinner with perfect memory for those he has and has not seen. Conversation is among the men at each table, with interruptions when the Grand Duke addresses some polite remark to one of his guests.

Upon the day of my arrival I was pouring Narzan water into a glass half full of claret, when I heard, in deep voice say: "Ce n'est pas bien que vous faites là." My eyes were on my glass, but I had no more doubt about the remark being addressed to me than twenty years ago when the Rev. Endicott Peabody would surprise me in some schoolroom occupation not strictly according to his ideas. Upon looking up, I was told that Narzan water and claret mixed badly.

This instance will give an idea of the Grand Duke's personal care of his guests.

At Christmas the whole staff had roast beef and plum pudding in honor of General Williams.

Tea is served from 4 to 5:30 and from 10 till 11. These are strictly informal.

It was the season for the Russian woodcock, a bird of the partridge species, as large as a turkey, and this was the subject of most of the conversation. The bird is shot only at sunrise, and my reporter's eye detected dust on the commander's boots in the early morning.

His pictures show a stern face, and stern it is in repose; but my recollection will be of a man in a laughing exchange with his brother, a smiling conversation with one of his guests.

The task presented to Nicholas by the German initiative against France was to drag the Germans back from the western front without exposing his own army to destruction. He has done that, destroyed the Austrian army, and fought evenly with the German war machine, all this in face of a universal superiority in railroads, heavy artillery, and ammunition.

That done, all that remains is to let time run its way.

(Copyright, 1915, By The Chicago Tribune.)

SHELLING OF ARRAS HAS LASTED 250 DAYS

1,000 Out of 35,000 Inhabitants Remain, Sleeping in Cellars.

ARRAS, July 9, (via Paris, July 11.)—Shells have been dropping into Arras at intervals today, as they have been for 250 days. Each twenty-four hours a few more buildings crumple or burn, although the Fire Department still is efficient in extinguishing flames.

One thousand civilians out of a former population of 35,000 are still here. There were 4,000 in December, when The Associated Press correspondent first visited the town. A few scores of the inhabitants have been killed or wounded, while the others have been persuaded by the military authorities to go away. None of those remaining thinks of sleeping anywhere except in a cellar. The rest of their time they spend out of doors, when no shells are falling.

The streets, which formerly were filled with traffic, are now grassgrown. Two postmen deliver the mail, which comes regularly once a day by military post. Several shops located underground are open for business. Displayed on cellar doors are baskets of fresh vegetables, which can be bought at about the same prices as in Paris. Inside the principal grocery are many standard brands of American, French, and British canned goods.

About half the outer walls of the beautiful City Hall are still standing, but there remains only one jagged corner of the imposing belfry which once adorned the great square of Arras. A citizen occupying a cellar on the other side of the square counted the shells which struck the belfry, and says it took 360 to shatter the beautiful bit of architecture.

An advance angle of the French works is located in a little suburb just outside Arras. Visitors there talk in whispers, and take hasty glances through loopholes at the German trenches forty yards away. The French trenches pass through the gardens of a ruined château. Rose bushes and other flowering plants droop over the sides of these military works. Every house in what once was an interesting suburb has been wrecked by shell fire.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF VOSGES TRENCH

French Company, Cut Off from Supports, Held It for Four Days.

ROLLED ROCKS ON GERMANS

Buried Themselves in Bombproofs When Comrades Shelled Adjoining German Positions.

PARIS, July 11.—Details of the desperate fighting which resulted in the capture of the summit of Hilsenfirst, more than 3,000 feet high, in the Langenfeldkopf region, are given in an account of the struggle written by an official eyewitness with the French Army.

"In the fight for the capture of the eminence," says the eye-witness, "one company of our advance guard which forced a breach in the German lines was cut off from its battalion as the result of a German counter-attack. This company nevertheless succeeded in maintaining the conquered position four days until finally relieved.

"On June 14 the Sixth Company of the Seventh Battalion crawled from its trenches and deployed toward a clearing in the woods opposite. It then charged, taking the German trenches. The Germans fled to the woods, leaving a quick-firer. Our men immediately began fortifying the position, but our sentries reported that German patrols had been seen encircling the French. Other companies were ordered forward immediately to support the one in the trench.

"Meanwhile large German reinforcements had been brought up, making it impossible to reach our men. The Captain in the trench, realizing that he was surrounded, ordered some of his men to form a hollow square and defend the position, while others dug trenches on four sides. The Germans attacked in great force with quick-firers and rifles, but withdrew at nightfall, after a battle lasting two hours. Our men defending the position numbered 120, including five officers. One officer and twenty-seven men were wounded.

"The following day, despite a well-directed fire from our main positions, the Germans again attacked in large numbers, advancing in columns of fours. The situation now began to look critical, but at the crucial moment a hail of shrapnel from our '75s' completely decimated one advancing column. The edge of the wood out of which the column advanced was piled high with German bodies, and the remainder of the force scattered in flight.

"In the afternoon the Germans again prepared for an attack, but the attempt was frustrated by our infantry fire. During the night the Captain told off men to rest in squads, the others being constantly on the alert. At dawn a Second Lieutenant and a few men surprised a small German scouting detachment of twenty men, commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Our men threw themselves upon the Germans, killing the officer and two men, the others taking to their heels at top speed.

"At 10 o'clock the main body of our troops succeeded in establishing communications with the isolated company which called for help in the Provencal dialect. We answered that we would attack at nightfall, but that the attack would be preceded by a heavy bombardment.

"Accordingly, they constructed heavy bomb-proof shelters on the four sides of the square and anxiously waited. At 9 o'clock the attack was begun with artillery, quick-firers, and rifles, but it was insufficient to drive out the Germans, who had, in the meanwhile, established well-protected trenches and with an excellent telephone system made any surprise movement impossible.

"The company's rations were now becoming very low. Delirious cries of the wounded added to the discomfiture of the men. The following morning a German patrol tried to take the position by storm, and some of the men succeeded even in mounting the parapet. These were driven off by a quick-firer, which had been captured from the Germans. On other advancing troops of the enemy huge boulders, dug from the hillside, were rolled down, and we succeeded in dispersing the attack.

"Another attack was prepared by us for that night, but the German army was great on account of the narrowness of the position occupied by the company. The Captain of the company was ordered to light fires at the opposite ends of his position, so that our artillery could better regulate its fire, as there was great danger of killing our own men.

"The artillery opened a crushing fire, and the Germans began to retreat. As they passed the company's position their men were mowed down by the exactness of the fire of our troops, and finally the brave company was delivered.

"The General in command of the army in the Vosges said in complimenting the men for their bravery the company henceforth should be called 'Company Sidi Ibrahim.'"

Condition on June 23, 1915

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
$23,173,007.02

Deposits
$185,265,215.25

Total Resources
$218,540,416.58

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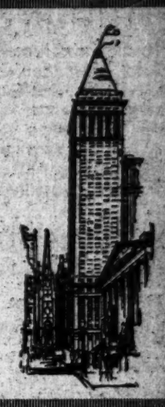

ARTILLERY IS BUSY ON WESTERN FRONT

Big Guns Engage in Duels at Many Points from the Sea to the Vosges.

RHEIMS AND ARRAS SHELLED

French Report Minor Successes North of Arras, Germans in Champagne.

LONDON, July 11.—Artillery actions were the feature of today's fighting on the western front; they are reported from Nieuport, the region of the Aisne, Champagne, the territory between the upper Meuse and Moselle, and from the Vosges. Arras and Rheims were shelled again. Both Paris and Berlin report attacks and counter-attacks at various points, each side claiming the advantage in these encounters.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There were artillery actions in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. At Vaux Fréry, in the Forest of Aprémont, an attempt by the enemy to attack was easily repulsed.

An intermittent cannonade has been directed against the Remiers Wood, during the night to the northwest of Flirey, and Le Prêtre Forest, and a more violent cannonade against our positions at Fontenelle, Metzeral, and to the west of Ammertzyviller.

The enemy has again thrown shells on Arras and Rheims.

The afternoon reports of the French War Office says:

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the British Army repulsed a German attack which had gained a temporary foothold in some elements of the first line. The Germans were driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches where he had been able to maintain himself along a line which we originally took on July 8.

To the north of the station of Souchez an enemy counter-attack delivered during the night was repulsed.

On other sections of the front particularly violent cannonades are reported in the region of Nieuport and in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, in the forest of Le Prêtre, and near the Moneul Bridge.

One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth this morning in the neighborhood of Altkirch. He fell within sight of our lines.

The German Army Headquarters Staff gave out the following official statement:

North of Ypres the English yesterday repeated their attempts of July 6 to take possession of our position on the canal. The attack failed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

Due south of Souchez, on the Ablain road, the French made an attack in the afternoon which met a German attack. The fighting continues.

A French attack on Fricourt, south of Albert, was easily repulsed. A trench captured from the enemy the night before last northwest of the Beauséjour farm was lost on the following morning. Last night, however, it was again stormed, and, after five attacks, we took it.

Between Ailly and Aprémont French hand grenade assaults were unsuccessful.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre an attack, which was prepared for by heavy artillery fire, broke down in front of our new positions. The enemy's loss was heavy. An assault upon our position southeast of Sondernach and southeast of Münster was beaten off.

Our airmen attacked station buildings at Gerardmer.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

British Steamers Leave Galveston for France with Hay and Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 11.—Sailed for the war zone:

British steamship Eskasoni for St. Nazaire, France, with 40,326 bales of hay, valued at 25,405.

British steamship Malthy for Havre, France, via Newport News, with 224,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $248,640.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—The Russian steamer Herakles departed today for Manchester, England, with a cargo including 1,100 tons of steel, 14 carloads of lumber, 500 bales of cotton waste, 2,000 bags of asbestos, 400 barrels of grease, 6 carloads of machinery, and a great quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.

Alessandro Bonci as the Duke of Mantua in Rigoletto

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now $23

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¶ But economy is not all. Keeping our assortments at 100% full right up to sale time enables us to start this sale off today with a variety of selection seldom if ever shown in a semi-annual clearance. We give you the unrestricted choice of all those models and materials which have been this season's dominating influence in Metropolitan styles. All we have done is to cut the prices—it is for you to deplete the assortments—and the time for you personally to begin is This Morning. A small charge for alterations.

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MURDER AND SUICIDE ON A LINER AT SEA

Peruvian Naval Officer, Suddenly Insane, Shoots American Traveler and Himself.

HAD BEEN GOOD FRIENDS

Victim, Talking with Other Passengers, Killed Instantly Without Warning.

The Lamport & Holt liner Tennyson, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, brought the story of a tragedy on the seas which resulted in the murder of one and the suicide of another first-cabin passenger. Henry J. Coney of Duluth, Minn., was the man who was murdered, and Cesare Bravo, formerly a Lieutenant in the Peruvian Navy, was the man who killed him and then took his own life.

Captain Simmonds said that when the Tennyson left Buenos Aires the American, who was a traveling representative of the firm of Spencer, Kellogg & Co. of Buffalo, and the Peruvian appeared to be on the best of terms. On Sunday, July 4, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Tennyson was about fifty miles from Barbados on her way to New York, Bravo came up from his cabin and walked forward to where Coney was standing under the bridge on the starboard side chatting with two other passengers.

Without a word Bravo took a revolver from his pocket and shot his friend through the head. Coney fell on the deck dead. Bravo fired a shot into his own brain and fell across the body of his victim.

Captain Simmonds and two of his officers, with the ship's surgeon, who were aroused by the shots, found Bravo still breathing. He was carried to the hospital on deck, and the Tennyson returned to Barbados, which she had left at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

On her arrival there the Peruvian was taken ashore at Bridgetown and put in the hospital, where he died next morning, July 5. He was 30 years old, and Coney, his victim, was 38.

The officers of the Tennyson said that Bravo had been apparently rational, but had become insane before he shot Coney. He had told them that during his naval career he served as honorary midshipman on the United States battleship Missouri, and was on board her when the explosion occurred in which a number of the crew were killed. This accident, the Tennyson's officers thought, had affected his mind.

Captain Simmonds had Coney's body put in a metallic coffin and brought to New York on cabled instructions from Spencer, Kellogg & Co. The Tennyson left Barbados on July 5.

Coney leaves a wife and six children at Duluth. He had been engaged for many years in the linseed oil business.

Cleaning Up Queens Indictments.

County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens will convene a special criminal term of his court today. He has continued for the month of July the Grand Jury that was summoned for June. Judge Humphrey and District Attorney O'Leary said yesterday that by the end of the month they will bring to trial every man in the Queens County Jail who has been indicted.

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BRITISH LABOR ISSUES WARNING

Quarrel Among Nation's Leaders Must Stop, Cries J. H. Thomas, M. P.,

OR WORKERS WILL REVOLT

Will Not Tolerate Jeopardizing Success of Great Army Raised to Fight for Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—J. H. Thomas, M. P., Assistant Secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, last evening adressed a large meeting of railway men in Welling Borough. He said he had decided in the name of labor to offer a few observations on the serious situation which had arisen in consequence of the controversy which had raged round the personality of two eminent statesmen during the last week.

"Following the outbreak of the war," he said, "practically every labor leader in the country immediately urged men to recognize that individual and sectional interests should be subordinated to the national cause, and in spite of many unfair and unwarranted attacks made upon the workers about their being drunkards and slackers, there can be no doubt that they responded magnificently.

"Not only did they raise an army unprecedented in size, courage, and valor for battle on a foreign shore, but without hesitation they responded to the call which was made upon them to sacrifice many of their trade union rules and conditions that had been built up by years of sacrifice. They did that because they felt, as I feel, that no sacrifice is too great to secure victory in this world war.

"But let us for a moment consider the position from the top. Following the formation of the Coalition Government, which undoubtedly was the result of differences, we first find men engaged in a miserable squabble as to whether a certain lawyer should replace another in office—a mere gamble for office—in the end a compromise being effected by the creation of two jobs.

"A certain section of the press, headed by Lord Northcliffe, then decided that the Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, was unfit for his job, and by a mean and cowardly press campaign set about the task of breaking the coalition. Fortunately, the attack was overdone and recoiled upon their own heads.

"What was the attitude of the Government in the matter? Unlike past treatment received by the labor leaders and labor press, no action was taken; in other words, what workers had gone to jail for, these other people were allowed to do with impunity.

"Now we find during the last week—a week critical, we are told, in all the seats of war—a miserable public quarrel between two eminent statesmen which must be gratifying to the German public. I am not going to judge the merits of the dispute, except to say that both men have done good work for the State, but without hesitation I assert that neither of them is nearly so important as the winning of this war—neither of them is so vital as the crushing of the enemy; and I venture to declare that the people of this country will make short work of those, however important they may think themselves, who consider their own personal ambition as being more important than the nation's interests.

"I therefore say to those in authority: 'Stop this fooling. It is senseless talking to workers about unity unless you set the example yourselves. Have some thought for the effect this action will have upon the brave fellows who are risking their lives in the trenches. Give some consideration for the mothers, widows, and fatherless children who are giving their loved ones in this great struggle. Act with a firm hand and without regard to the class or creed of those who are today splitting the nation.

"You passed the Defense of the Realm act and also the Munitions act with a view to bringing to the work of the country all sections of people. Apply the principle and penalties of those acts to the top as well as to the bottom.

"Having spoken quite plainly and fearlessly of what I know to be the feeling of large masses in the country, I still say that the war is so important, the issues involved so vital to the future of democracy, that I would say to the workers: 'Let us continue to set these people the example. Let us continue to give of our best, so that when the history of the war is written, and, I hope, victory recorded, it will never be said that the working classes of this country failed to resond to their duties and responsibilities.'

"If those who are paid to run the nation fail to realize their duty, you may depend upon it time is not far distant when the workers themselves will rise in revolt."

Mr. Thomas's remarks were interrupted frequently by cheers and cries of emphatic approval.

TURKS ARE EVICTING NATIVE CHRISTIANS

Greeks and Armenians Driven From Homes and Converted by the Sword, Assert Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, July 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—American travelers coming from Turkey have given such eyewitness accounts of the treatment of the Christian population as fully bear out the reports received here from native sources to the effect that the Christians in the Ottoman Empire have never been in such stress and peril since the Turk first invaded the Bizantine Empire.

Both Armenians and Greeks, the two native Christian races of Turkey, are being systematically uprooted from their homes en masse and driven forth summarily to distant provinces, where they are scattered in small groups among Turkish villages and given the choice between immediate acceptance of Islam or death by the sword or starvation. Their homes and property meanwhile are being immediately taken possession of by their Turkish neighbors or by immigrants from Macedonia.

Throughout the vilayets of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekr, Harput, Sivas, and Adana the Armenians have been pitilessly evicted by tens of thousands and driven off to die in the desert near Konia or to Upper Mesopotamia or the Iberian desert. These figures do not include thousands massacred by the Kurds or hanged without trial by the Turkish authorities all over Armenia.

The Greeks are faring little better, except that they are not being massacred. Apart from the hundred and eighty thousand who last year were driven out of their homes in Thrace and the vilayet of Smyrna, a still greater number, since Turkey became involved in the war, have been and are still being dragged from their villages throughout Thrace and Asia Minor and deported to purely Turkish districts without being allowed to take with them more than clothes on their backs. Fifty-six thousand thus have been evicted from the Gallipoli Peninsula and both shores of the Dardanelles, fifteen thousand from Pinkipo Islands, forty-two thousand from Thrace up to the suburbs of Constantinople, nineteen thousand from Ismid Province, sixty thousand from the vilayet of Bremussa and this wholesale uprooting of the native population is increasing in extent and ferocity.

Able-bodied men are being drafted into the Turkish Army, and the rest broken up into little groups and distributed among Turkish villages of Asia Minor, care being taken to break up families and separate women and girls from their friends and relatives. Children are being kidnapped by the wholesale along the route of those wretched exiles, to be brought up as Moslems, and girls are given in so-called marriage to Turkish peasants.

The remaining adults have to choose between death and apostasy.

It is safe to say that unless Turkey is beaten to its knees very speedily there will soon be no more Christians in the Ottoman Empire.

TRAP THE SUBMARINE THAT SANK LUSITANIA?

London Art Dealer's Son Brings Report of Her Capture in a Net.

Lewis Charles Lewis, 15 years old, son of Lewis Lewis, a London art dealer, arrived here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool with a story of the war which the ship's officers described as extremely interesting, if true.

"Three weeks ago," said Lewis, "the submarine which sank the Lusitania was caught in the steel wire nets in the English Channel off Dover, and the crew were captured and put in prison. The men admitted to the Admiralty authorities that they had fired two torpedoes at the big Cunarder off Kinsale Head on May 7.

"The news has been suppressed in England because the Government officials are afraid that if it was to become known the people would demand a public execution of the officers and crew of the submarine for the murder of 1,251 innocent people."

When asked what the number of the German submarine was, young Mr. Lewis replied that it might be "U-24," but that he was not sure. The facts, he said, were related to him by his father, who told him that he had been informed of the capture of the submarine by a high official at the Admiralty office.

Mrs. J. Simmonds, Lewis's aunt, who also came over on the St. Paul, said that Mr. Lewis, her brother, had told his son about the capture of the destroyer of the Lusitania in her presence.

Mrs. Simmonds intended to take her nephew on to Newport, where she is going for the Summer, but the immigration officials said he could not land, as he was under 16 years, and was traveling without his parents or legal guardians.

Lewis remained on the St. Paul for the night, and will go to Ellis Island early today for examination. Mrs. Simmonds said that she would see the Immigration Commissioner about her nephew's release.

Reports from German sources a few days after the sinking of the Lusitania stated that it was the U-39 that fired the fatal torpedo at the Cunarder.

In the House of Commons early last month Mr. Balfour announced the sinking of a German submarine (number not given) and the capture of twenty-seven of her crew. A week later the German Admiralty officially announced the loss of the U-14 and the capture of her crew by the British. This may be the craft referred to in the report brought from England.

SAY THEY SAW SUBMARINE.

Passengers of St. Paul Tell of Sighting One Off Kinsale Head.

Passengers in the American liner St. Paul, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, said that at 11:20 last Sunday morning, when the steamer was passing near the scene of the Lusitania disaster off Kinsale Head, they sighted a wooden bark all ablaze. The masts were nearly gone and the bowsprit and jibboom had fallen into the water, and the wreckage was held to the bow by the chain from the forefoot of the bark.

Captain C. Lucas, who is in command this voyage in place of Captain Passow, soon saw that the bark had been abandoned and continued on his course. Several of the passengers asserted they had seen a submarine pop up near the bark, and one man from the West said he had counted four submarines. None was seen by Captain Lucas or his officers.

The officers of the St. Paul said that the Cunarder Aquitania sailed from Liverpool with 8,000 troops for the Dardanelles about two hours ahead of their ship on Saturday, July 3.

G. G. HEYE WED IN GEORGIA.

Banker Marries Mrs. Dorothea Page of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—George Gustave Heye, a banker and broker of New York, whose first wife sued him for divorce in 1913, asking for $78,000 a year alimony, married Mrs. Dorothea Page of New York here on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Judge George L. Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Heye expect to remain in the South for several weeks, and are now in North Georgia inspecting Indian Mounds. Their interest in Indian history and relics originally brought them together.

Mr. Heye was formerly of the banking firm of Battles & Co., and is said to be worth $2,000,00. His father was Gustave Heye, who made a fortune in Standard Oil. His first wife was Miss Blanche A. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Heard Williams of this city. After the divorce the first wife received $15,000 a year, to which $2,500 a year for the support of each of her two children was added later.

CONEY TRAIN WRECK MAKES 100,000 WALK

Cars Jump Track at West End Terminal, Tying Up All but Two Lines.

700 PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Drizzling Rain Set In as Excursionists Walked the Ties—300,000 at Resort.

A hundred thousand people walked part way to Coney Island yesterday afternoon. At 2:10 o'clock the traffic into and out of the West End Terminal was tied up when a train of the Fourth Avenue Subway line tore up the ingoing tracks and spread over the outgoing tracks. It was 5:43 o'clock before traffic was restored.

Going into the West End Terminal, besides the Fourth Avenue Line with trains on a three-minute schedule, are the Bath Beach line with trains on a five-minute schedule, and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry trolley line with cars on a one-minute schedule. One-half of the people who visit Coney Island use the West End Terminal. There were about 300,000 at Coney yesterday, and it is estimated that fully 100,000 were on trains affected by the tie-up and were dumped off at Ulmer Park, whence they had to walk over the Coney Island Creek bridge to the Island.

A crowded six-car express bound from the Municipal Building station in Manhattan to the Island had just crossed Coney Island Creek bridge when, about twenty feet from Neptune Avenue, just at the entrance into the terminal yards, the front trucks of the second and third cars left the tracks. The new cars are of very heavy construction, and before their impetus could be checked they had spread over onto the outgoing tracks, dragging the other cars after them, and tearing up the rails as they went. There was a panic among the 700 passengers on the train as the cars ripped up the third rails, causing a pyrotechnic display that threw sparks and flame in every direction. A number of women fainted. None were allowed to leave the train until the current had been turned off. Then the passengers, many of them women and children, walked into the station.

Several thousand were on trains which followed the train which caused the tie-up. They were put off at Ulmer Park, and walked the mile and a half over Coney Island Creek Bridge to the island.

The Sea Beach line continued to take passengers from Manhattan, transferring thousand at Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue to the West End line, which could not get within a mile or more of the station. These, too, were put off at Ulmer Park. While perhaps 10,000 excursionists were afoot trying to get on the island, a drizzling rain set in, which lasted for two hours. The crush at the bridge over which the people had to walk on the ties became so great that police reserves from the Fourth Avenue Station, under Captain Gillan, and from the Bath Beach Station, under Captain O'Connor, were called out to maintain order. To add to the misery of the rain and the walk swarms of mosquitos afflicted the unhappy excursionists. A pleasant time was had by all—except the excursionists.

On the island, when the thousands already there found that the Culver and Brighton Beach lines were the only way of getting back to New York City, the rain drove such a crush to the Culver line station that police reserves were sent there to restore order. In the general excitement several women fainted, and a score of children were trampled.

A gang of 100 workmen and a wrecking train got busy at the West End terminal, and the trains started running shortly before 6 o'clock. It was 9 o'clock before the regular schedule was restored.

Yesterday saw one of the season's biggest crowds at Coney. They walked in the streets, and therefore Police Captain John Linden knew there were more than 300,000 on the island. There were only a few arrests, no drownings, and no rescues.

ROB MRS. WHITMAN'S FATHER

Burglars Get $15,000 Gems from Home of Oliver N. Hitchcock.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 11.—Sheriff Odell was notified today that the home of Oliver N. Hitchcock, father-in-law of Governor Whitman, a wealthy Summer resident of Quogue, was entered late last night by burglars and jewelry valued at $15,000 taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were at a country club dance in the neighborhood. When they reached home it was noticed that the house had been entered. Search showed the dresser in Mrs. Hitchcock's room had been ransacked and the jewels taken. The burglars overlooked several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry which was near by in the room.

Two men were seen looking into a window of the house, it was learned today, but only a poor description of them was given to the police.

A pet dog was in the house, but no one heard him bark or make any sound. The servants, who retired at 9:30 o'clock and who sleep in the rear of the house, did not hear anything.

DR. CARTER ACCEPTS.

Coming to Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

It was announced at yesterday morning's service in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Throop Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, that the Rev. Dr. William Carter, President of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, Inc., had accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church and would assume his duties Sept. 12. Meantime the pulpit will be filled by supply preachers. The pastorate of the church has been vacant since the death of the Rev. Dr. Allen Douglas Carlile, in July, 1914.

Dr. Carter is a widely known lecturer and sermon writer, and was for many years General Secretary of the International Peace Forum. His present residence is at 981 Park Avenue, and his office at 80 Fifth Avenue, where he is at the head of the Church and School Social Service Bureau, a religious motion picture corporation. The Duke of Manchester was interested in this institution, but withdrew a short time before the collapse of his own business enterprises.

NAVY LEAGUE PLANS TO INVADE INTERIOR

Hopes to Line Up Big Inland States in Favor of More Power on the Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States has planned a vigorous campaign in the Middle West and South to arouse people in those sections to the necessity of having an adequate fleet. Representatives of the league are to be sent into every Congressional district where the attitude of the Congressman appears to indicate that his constituents are opposed to naval increases. Committees are to be appointed, meetings held, and other means adopted to crystallize sentiment for a stronger navy.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, says concerning the league's educational program:

"Telling people in the North Atlantic States that they need a bigger navy is a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle. Practically everybody in New York is lined up for a better navy, because New York is situated only a few miles from the open ocean, and experts agree that in case of war it would be the first goal of attack by a foreign fleet. New York, New England, and the other States of the North and East in self-defense have always voted for liberal naval appropriations. Congressional votes against naval appropriations from the North and Middle Atlantic States have been almost scarce enough to be curious.

"In the district stretching from the western slope of the Alleghanies to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains the situation is different. Comprising as it does the great Commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, this district has great voting strength in Congress—enough even to offset the strength of the great and populous States of the North Atlantic. In the past, Representatives of these States have voted almost as a unit against the maintenance of adequate naval defenses.

"Yet the people of these States are among the most truly American and the most truly patriotic of our people, and among them the determination to make our name respected and keep our land unviolated by the foot of a foreign foe burns most brightly. Moreover, they are the nation's great exporters of meal and grain. Much of their trade goes overseas, and needs the protection of a powerful navy. Up to a few months ago they had not realized these facts, but I believe that they are at last awakened to their true situation, and I believe that work in these sections in organizing and building up sentiment, so that it may make itself felt quickly and effectively in the political world, will yield more in ultimate benefit to the work for adequate naval appropriations, the need of reorganization of our system of administration and expenditure, than any other work which can be done."

WOULD DEPORT McCLELLAN.

Ex-Mayor's Articles in The Times Anger Italy's Champion.

The current number of Il Cittadino, a local Italian weekly which in other times carries on a campaign of civic reform, contains an open letter from its editor, Alberto Tarchiani, addressed to Senator Albertini of Milan entitled "For the Expulsion of a Malicious Protector"—Per L'Espulcione di un Protettore Maldicente. The "malicious protector" is George B. McClellan, and his expulsion from Italy is asked on the strength of quotations from his articles which have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, notably "With Italy War Is Business Only—She Fights with the Allies Against Central Powers Because She Thinks She Can Thus Profit Most," which appeared in the Sunday Magazine of July 4.

Mr. Tarchiani denies that Mr. McClellan's few years of broken residence in Venice justify him to write with authority on the subject of Italian affairs. He writes:

"Mr. McClellan does not use offensive words—oh, no! He is not carried away by passion. He treats of us so good-naturedly that on the whole he might seem to be affectionate. But viewed and interpreted at close range with the Anglo-Saxon spirit he produces, involuntarily or not, a most injurious effect on the mind.

"Furthermore, you should know that Mr. McClellan, like not a few foreigners of his stamp, has taken Italy under his protection; he feels that it is his duty to censure her, to reprove her, and to correct her; in the sight of the world enumerating and illustrating her defects, real and imaginary, revealing her sins of omission or commission with unreasonable coldness, and accusing her of calculations, thoughts, and acts which, according to him, are either fatal or abominable."

He ends as follows:

"Does it not seem to you that Mr. McClellan—in the grave and tragic times in which we live—permits himself excessive confidence? Don't you think that at the first opportunity we ought to invite him, very politely, to change his residence, especially as after having given life to all these anti-Italian libers we know instinctively that he will proceed to hostile utterance?"

A further attack on Mr. McClellan is made in the illustrated supplement of yesterday's issue of Il Progreso Italo-Americano. The article, which is in English and headed "The Asinine Judgment of a New York Ex-Mayor on the Italian War," is by Frank Corrao, formerly Assistant District Attorney of Kings County.

After attacking the ex-Mayor's political record and decrying his abilities, Mr. Corrao continues: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 4, 1915, we find the little ex-Mayor of New York dressed up in all the paraphernalia of a contemptible Austrophile, * * * an envious anti-Italian, libeler of the Italian name and Government, a malicious falsifier of Italy's purposes and motives. The malignity of his sentiments are (sic) betrayed in every line of his writing."

Turns on Gas as He Falls.

Henry Lemmeyer, 42 years old, who had a string of delicatessen stores in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn and who lives at 1,197 Halsey Street, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of his home, a victim of gas poisoning. It was accidental, the police say. Mr. Lemmeyer had arranged to go to his country home at Bay Ridge and before starting went to the bathroom to shave. While in the room he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and in falling his elbow came in contact with the gas jet, turning it on. His body was found by his wife.

4 IN FAMILY HURT AS AUTO HITS POLE

Trenton Man Thrown Through Windshield May Die from Wounds.

2 MORTALLY HURT ON BRIDGE

Motor Cyclists Crossing from Long Island City Thrown Under Car—Twenty-one Injured Sunday.

Seventeen persons were injured, several of them seriously, in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. The most serious accident occurred at Egg Harbor, N. J., and involved the families of Isaac and Samuel Frisch, retired merchants of Camden, N. J., and living, respectively, at 1,452 and 1,458 Kenwood Avenue in that city.

The brothers, with their wives and the two daughters and two sons of Samuel Frisch, had gone to the seashore for a day's outing and were returning along the White Horse Pike in two automobiles, the brothers and their wives being in the first car. Something happened to the regulator of the carburetor of the car; the gas flowed in, the car shot ahead, struck a sandy spot, skidded and ran into a telephone pole with such violence that the pole was split in two and the car smashed into splinters and bent ironwork.

Isaac Frisch, who was driving, was driven through the windshield and against the pole and had his right arm broken in two places and his left wrist and left hip fractured. His condition is critical. His head was badly cut and his whole body bruised. His wife was badly cut and suffered from shock. Mrs. Solomon Frisch was cut and bruised about the head, and it is feared that her skull was fractured. The injured were taken to the near-by residence of Dr. Myrtle Frank and later removed to the Atlantic City Hospital.

Two Mortally Hurt on Bridge.

At 10:20 last night Americo Mantezziti of 229 East Forty-fifth Street and Joseph Caletti of 828 East 106th Street came in from Astoria, L. I., onto the Queensboro Bridge in a high-powered motor cycle. A street car of the Queens County Traction Company, running on the inner of the westbound car tracks on the bridge, was just ahead of them, and the two thought they could run past the car. Just as they were getting to the front the wheels of the motor cycle skidded and the motor cycle slid in front of the car.

Before the motorman could stop the front truck of the car had passed over the motor cycle and both men. Passersby hurried to the rescue, and Caletti was removed from under the car and hurried to Flower Hospital in an automobile. He will die. Mantezziti was wedged under the trucks of the car, and after Dr. Raymond Graham had come from Flower Hospital it took half an hour's work with jacks under the trucks to lift the car off. Mantezziti was then hurried to the hospital, but he had a compound fracture of the skull, and both arms and both legs were broken. He, too, will die.

Traffic on the inner track was tied up for more than an hour.

As a big motor bus carrying thirty-five passengers from the rally of the Holy Name Societies of the Brooklyn Diocesan Union, which was held in Freeport, L. I., yesterday, was turning from Wyckoff Street into Court Street, Brooklyn, late last night, it collided with a southbound Court Street surface car. Peter Colombo, 19 years old, of 84 Orange Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from his seat in the bus to the street and suffered a fracture of the skull that may prove fatal. John Ratigan, 29 years old, of 98 Butler Street, Brooklyn, the chauffeur of the bus, suffered the fracture of several ribs and a scalp wound in falling from his seat.

At Broad and West Park Streets, Newark, 11-year-old Michael Brassell was struck by an automobile and had his left arm and right leg broken. Charles Geffinger of 107 Belleville Avenue, Newark, who was driving the car, took the injured boy to the city hospital. Geffinger was later arrested and paroled.

Cycle Hits Woman on Stoop.

Mrs. Grace Nolase, 66 years old, was sitting yesterday afternoon on the front stoop of her home at 258 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg. In front of a house a few doors away Charles Beck of 121 Roebling Street had left a motor cycle; and an unidentified man came along the street, jumped on the machine and started to ride away. Almost immediately he lost control of it and it crashed into the stoop. Mrs. Nolase was badly cut and bruised.

William Mazzey was driving along Pelham Parkway between Williamsbridge Road and the New Haven Railroad tracks in a motor belonging to Dr. C. de Felice of 590 East 187th Street. Coming toward him was a motor cycle, on which rode Charles Norton and Glen Worthington of 575 Riverside Drive. There was a moment of confusion and then the two machines ran into each other. All the riders were slightly injured, but the sufferers were three innocent neutrals who were sitting on the curbstone. They were Martha Capner, aged 52, of 183 Sherman Street, Newark, N. J., who suffered from broken ribs and internal injuries; Harry Stainhart, aged 50, of 81 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J., who had lacerations of the scalp and contusions of the body; and 6-year-old Charles Conover at Garrison, N. J., who was cut about the head.

Timothy F. Dooley, a real estate dealer of 1,051 East 165th Street, driving an automobile along Bathgate Avenue, ran into Motorcycle Policeman Jennerick of the Westchester Avenue station at the corner of 188th Street and upset him. Dooley took the policeman to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that some of the bones in his left hand were broken and that he had possible internal injuries.

Hurt at Rockefeller Estate.

Edgar Mezger, a grocer of Tarrytown, started out in his car yesterday morning with his wife and their twenty-one-year-old son Edward to spend the day at Lake Mahopac. As they were passing the William Rockefeller estate two cars whizzed down the road toward them. The first passed the Mezger car, but the second hit it, throwing it over a bank at the bottom of which it landed upside down. Neither of the passing cars stopped to see what had happened, but Mr. Rockefeller's chauffeur, who was near by, rushed to their aid, stopping passing automobiles, and had the boy taken to the Tarrytown Hospital, where is was found that his skull was fractured and that he might die from his injuries. Edgar Mezger, who had his collarbone broken and was unconscious, and his wife, who was badly cut about the head, were taken to the residence of Dr. B. L. Sweet, and then sent home after treatment.

Miss Terresa Smith, 20 years old, a stenographer, of 334 East 151st Street, the Bronx, was hurt when the motor cycle on which she was riding with August Burshing of 368 East 157th Street, collided yesterday afternoon with an automobile at Tremont and Washington Avenues. She was taken to the Tremont Police Station, where Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital attended her. Burshing was not injured.

A motor cycle fell upon Charles Michelson, 5 years old, of 513 Clifton Avenue, Newark, and broke his arm while he was playing yesterday beside the machine in Hoffman Park, at Throgs Neck, on the Sound Shore.

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Building Construction

PUTS BLAME ON AUTOISTS.

Long Island Railroad Says They Break Down Gates.

At one of the crossings on the Long Island Railroad leading to Long Beach the gates have been replaced with heavy timbers as large as telegraph poles, which may be raised and lowered like gates, to prevent autoists from driving on the rails. The timber gates have been painted in black and white circles. It is said by the railway officials that part of the loss of life at the dangerous grade crossings has been due to the recklessness of automobilists, who frequently forced their machines through the other forms of safety gates.

Officials of the road issued a statement yesterday describing six cases of this kind from July 3 to July 7. They charged that an automobile owned by J. W. Lally of Flushing ran through both lowered gates on July 3 at the Elmhurst crossing, breaking two feet off one gate. On the same day another automobile, said to bear the number "50026-N. Y.," bent the iron protecting fence at the Howard Avenue crossing. The statement said:

"Miss Churchill of Richmond Hill, L. I., at the Merrick Road crossing at Springfield, L. I., when the train was only 100 feet away, drove an automobile across the tracks, breaking both gates, and clearing the crossing not more than a second ahead of the train. The only damage to the automobile was a broken wind shield. The auto is owned by Chauncey C. Churchill.

"On July 7, while trying to beat a train at the Merrick Road crossing, near the West Hampton station, R. S. Martin, Jr., accompanied by his mother, drove onto the crossing and became stalled there. The machine was so near to the tracks on which the train was approaching that the locomotive struck the hub of the automobile."

The officials are determined to compel autoists to stop scaring the trainmen, if it can be done.

WATER'S DEATH TOLL, THREE

Mishaps to Bathers Make Work for Rescuers.

A raft overturned in the Passaic River yesterday afternoon, throwing into the water Manus Whelan, 14 years; Louis Whelan, 13, and Aloysius Graham, 11 years, all of 37 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, N. J. Graham, who could not swim, was sinking and Manus Whelan went to his rescue. The drowning boy locked his arms about Whelan, and both went down. Louis Whelan reached shore safely. The bodies of the two drowned boys were recovered later.

Alexander Roth, 31 years, a restaurant proprietor of 584 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned while bathing in Pelham Bay yesterday. His body was recovered and taken to Fordham Morgue.

Policeman Drescher of the East 126th Street Station dived into Harlem River yesterday afternoon and rescued Benjamin N. Hoffman, 5 years old, of 528 East 120th Street, who fell into the river from a stringpiece while playing at the foot of 120th Street.

Mary Wolff of 301 Ferry Street, Brooklyn, 19 years old, was seized with cramps while swimming off Oriental Point at the east end of Manhattan Beach, and had gone under twice when she was reached by her husband, who brought her, unconscious, to shore. She was revived, with the help of bottles filled with hot water from the radiators of several automobiles on Shore Road near the Point. At the Coney Island Hospital it was said that she would recover, and that the use of the hot water bottles had probably saved her from pneumonia.

Diving from a pole at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach, Robin Osseroff, of 448 State Street, Brooklyn, a clerk, 18 years old, struck an object near the surface and came to the top unconscious. He was removed to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a broken neck and had little chance of recovery.

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YOU know what Clearance Sales should be—a clearing away throughout the store, to leave shelves clear for incoming merchandise. Well, that is just what these Clearing Sales at Bloomingdales ARE!

All this week, and Monday and Tuesday of next, in almost every department, you will find something you need—something very desirable—at a real reduction. Now please don't forget that!

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Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday!

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is at its best when it is cooked in hot coals, wrapped in wet leaves. How to do it, also how to make flapjacks, Johnny cake, Kentucky bread, and other things over the camp-fire are told in

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An Outdoor Book for Girls
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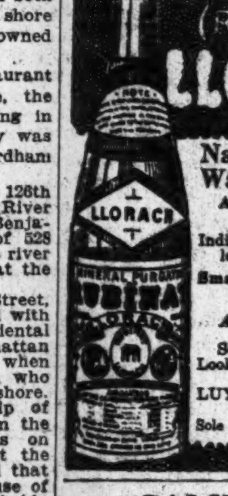

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During July and August all orders for Furnishings and Decorations will be accepted at prices that mean Substantial Savings. Final execution, where practicable, may be delayed until Autumn if desired.

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NO PASSENGER KILLED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Has a Perfect Record for 2½ Years.

Of 180,000,000 passengers carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad system during the year ended June 30 none was killed in a train accident, officials of the company announced yesterday. This record includes the passenger-carrying service over 26,000 miles of track, in thirteen States, by these roads of the Pennsylvania system: Lines east of Pittsburgh—Long Island, Cumberland Valley, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic, Maryland, Delaware & Virginia. Lines west of Pittsburgh and the Vandalia, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

On the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, consisting of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, and the West Jersey Seashore Railways, not a single one of more than 265,000,000 passengers carried in the last two and a half years was killed in a train accident. The last train accident in which a passenger was killed occurred at Glen Loch, Penn., in November, 1912. The Pennsylvania system operates 113,000 passenger trains every month.

CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
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Salary $720 Per Annum
(With Maintenance.)

Candidates must be residents of State of New York and be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, 6; 75% required on Technical and 70% on Experience. A physical examination will precede the mental.

Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from July 6 to July 20, at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Four cents in postage must accompany requests for application blanks by mail.

MUNICIPAL
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Atlantic City
NEXT WEDNESDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

10,000 PANTSMAKERS GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Men's Garment Workers to the Number of 70,000 May Quit Work on Wednesday.

MOBILIZED FOR BIG FIGHT

Manufacturers Show Sympathy with Workers in Quarrel with Contractors.

With a Council of Conciliation to meet tomorrow in an attempt to adjust the quarrels of the 60,000 women's garment workers in the city and their employers, the 80,000 men's garment workers yesterday completed plans they have been making for six weeks for a general strike.

The Joint Board of Control of all the men's garment workers' unions under the general title of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday afternoon at a meeting at 753 East Broadway voted to notify the manufacturers that, on the theory that preparedness was a good peace argument, they had mobilized for a fight, but were willing to listen to terms of peace.

To show the manufacturers that the situation has passed the conversation stage the 10,000 members of the Pantsmakers' Union were ordered to walk out today. The "pantsmakers" had previously decided on a strike some time during the week. With their walkout as an indication of how they feel in the situation, the leaders of the union say that they will be open to approaches for peaceful settlement up to Wednesday. Failure on the part of the manufacturers to make overtures, the leaders declare, means a general strike of the other 70,000 members of the men's garment workers' union.

The crisis came upon the manufacturers with little warning. They have known for some time that there was a general feeling of unrest, but the labor leaders kept their six weeks' preparation for a strike almost a secret until they were ready to act.

Sidney Hillman, head of the Children's Clothing Union, is a leading spirit in the fight.

"We are mobilized," he said last night. "We believe we are in position to wage a most effective strike. We want peace, but we want a living. I want the public to understand we are not making any new demands. We ask only for restoration of the scale given at the end of the strike of 1913, and a guarantee of some sort by which the contractors will be bound to keep any agreement made. We will notify the manufacturers tomorrow of what we want, nd we will show them by the pantsmakers' walkout that we mean business. Then we will wait for overtures. The middle of the week will bring peace or war. We want peace, but we are ready for war."

The cloakmakers are able to deal directly with their employers, but in the men's garment trade the work is done for the manufacturers by contractors, who are not bound by any wage agreement or understanding the unions may have with the manufacturers. The unions will not go so far as to demand an end of the contract system, but they will demand a three-cornered agreement which shall be equally binding upon the contractors, the union, and the manufacturers. The unions say that pay has been cut 55 per cent. in eight months in a contractors' war to get the fewer clothing contracts of this year.

The element of hopefulness in the situation is that the unions are not primarily at war with the manufacturers, but with the contractors. Some of the largest manufacturers in New York said last night they believed a strike could be averted. A high official of the New York Clothiers' Association said there was some merit in the contentions of the unions and that he would like to see an agreement by which the rights of the workers that the manufacturers are willing to recognize should be granted by the contractors. They declare that the business will not stand the abolition of the contract system at this time of financial stress, as it would mean the investment in New York of millions of dollars in plants.

VITAL POINTS IN PROTOCOL.

Right of Discharge and Discipline Demanded by Manufacturers.

One big question to be decided by the conciliators, headed by Dr. Felix Adler, whom Mayor Mitchel named to settle the differences of the needle unions and the manufacturers, is the right of the employer to discharge workmen. The employers claim the right to discharge for incompetency. The unions admit this right, but maintain that employers are able to use this right to get rid of officials of the union.

Another point is the unions' contention for "equal distribution of work." They maintain that in slow seasons, instead of discharging workers the employers shall distribute the work among all. The employers have refused this, preferring to have fewer workers doing a standard amount of work. The unions say that when laying-off time comes it is the officials of the unions who suffer.

"We recognize that the manufacturers have had two very bad seasons," said Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, last night. "We are not demanding big increases in wages.

"This is a fight for the union, that is all. If the employers can discharge men indiscriminately and we have no power of appeal the union would soon end."

In a statement issued yesterday by the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 200 Fifth Avenue, it was said:

The Manufacturers' Association has no desire to smash the union. On the contrary, it desires a strong union that is capable of enforcing its laws throughout the industry and enforcing discipline upon its own members.

In any future peace contract four outstanding problems will have to be met. The union must enforce the letter and spirit of any agreement and shall demonstrate its ability.

The next point is the enforcement of standards, although even in the so-called "social" shops are in the union, the union does not even claim to control their methods, hours, or any other detail insisted upon in Association shops.

The third point involves the right of administration by the manufacturer to maintain discipline in his own establishment. The union has gone to lengths to show that discharges in the main were due to activities in favor of the union. Here are the records. Of 11,893 cases under the protocol in 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, there were 112 cases involving the discharge of shop Chairmen. Of the 112, thirty-two were dropped, nine were withdrawn, and fifty-three were adjusted. Of the cases decided by the Board of Arbitration, six were in favor of the association and three in favor of the union. So in 12,000 cases only three were cases of discrimination against a shop Chairman.

When the union goes on record as unable to control its members, who is to enforce discipline, except the manufacturer? How shall he enforce discipline unless he has the right to get rid of incompetents, chronic trouble makers, or, in fact, any with whom he does not wish to be associated?

Interlocked with this question is the communistic union idea of "equal distribution of work." Boiled down this means that in a seasonal industry that employs many workers at the peak of the season, the manufacturer is to be forced to keep his entire staff and divide work among them. It means a community pay envelope, to be distributed among all sorts of workers without considering their ability, and in effect would force the manufacturer to take care of the great mass of people who drift into the industry as members of the union.

The next point will be that any agreement to strengthen the union by giving it the preferential union shop will have to be conditioned upon an agreement that the union will not deal collectively with any other employers' association in the industry.

It is one of the vital issues that, instead of 230 manufacturers in our association being bound, 2,000 manufacturers in the industry shall be equally bound, as they serve the same market.

The Conciliation Committee will begin its work tomorrow morning.

OFFERS PRISON INQUIRY AID.

Judge Swann Writes to Whitman and Praises Plan.

Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions has written to Governor Whitman, offering his services in the Governor's plan of investigation of the State prison system. Judge Swann has informed the Governor that he will gladly devote his two months' vacation, without compensation from the State, to assisting in any way he can.

"In utilizing a part of the Summer for visiting the prisons Governor Whitman is doing a splendid thing," the Judge said yesterday. "There is no part of the great machinery of the State that is more important than our prison system. Upon it depends in no small degree the efficacy of our courts and whether or not those men whom society has seen fit to deprive of their liberty be turned back again as useful citizens or menaces twice as dangerous as before.

"The Governor's plan to harmonize the workings of the various branches of the State penal system will receive the hearty approval of those interested in the betterment of prison conditions. It is only when every part works in harmony with the other that the best results are obtained."

MORTAR PRACTICE TONIGHT.

Navigators Warned That South Channel Will Be Dangerous.

Night target practice with twelve-inch mortars will be held at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, tonight. The South Channel from the Main Channel to Scotland Lightship will be dangerous from 7:30 P. M. and as long as the searchlights are burning, probably until about 10:30 P. M.

Small boats, fishing vessels, and pleasure craft are requested to use the Gedney Channel instead of the South Channel during these hours and not to enter the waters between the South Channel and Sandy Hook. Navigation in the Ambrose, Main, and Gedney Channels will not be affected by this practice.

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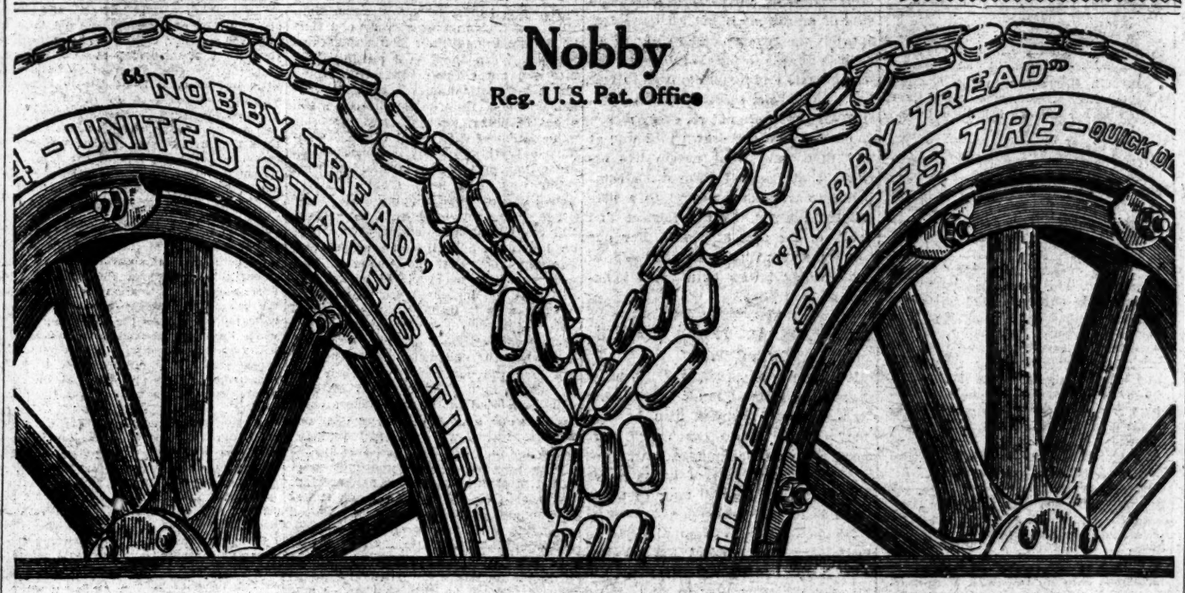

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

ILLUSORY WAR PROFITS.

All who wish for any reason to speak hatefully of the United States denounce the purely accidental fact that war has been and will continue to be for the American producer a fairly insatiable customer. The implication is that a peace-loving, peace-advocating people are fattening upon war. Proof presumed to be convincing is the billion-dollar excess of American exports over imports in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, (June estimated,) and the prediction by the Secretary of Commerce, Sir GEORGE PAISH of London, and other more or less competent economic observers, that in the fiscal year 1915-16 our credit balance with Europe, on account of goods sold in excess of goods purchased, will amount to a billion and a half dollars—a thing quite unprecedented in the commercial history of the world.

Very erroneous impressions are produced by these figures and predictions. The Department of Commerce itself is fond of emphasizing a huge excess of merchandise exports as a sign of American prosperity in a time of world war, and does it over and over, without setting out on the other side such qualifying facts as that the situation is abnormal, that exports alone cannot create more than an illusion of prosperity, and that the actual exchange of goods between nations, which is what real prosperity consists in, has been disastrously interfered with. Our foreign trade has not increased. Our exports have risen, our imports have fallen, and by adding the two together you get the sum of the increase in our credit balance. The total of foreign trade for eleven months of the fiscal year 1914-15 compares with that of the two preceding years as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Total Foreign Trade.
1914-15—	$2,499,592,000	$1,516,475,000	$4,016,067,000
1913-14—	2,207,507,000	1,736,396,000	3,943,893,000
1912-13—	2,302,479,000	1,681,462,000	3,983,941,000

The total foreign trade in the eleven months of the year 1914-15 was only $32,126,000 greater (less than 1 per cent. greater) than that for the corresponding eleven months of 1912-13. The normal tendency of our foreign trade is to expand. Without the war, with such a crop as this country raised last year, and especially as Europe's production of wheat was subnormal, the increase of foreign trade (exports and imports together) over that of 1912-13 might have been and ought to have been 6 or 8 per cent. Therefore, in spite of the high excess of exports, the total of our foreign trade on account of the war actually has been reduced. The cessation of imports is a measure of what American industry has felt in terms of loss. Imports consist principally of goods which enter directly into manufacture, remanufacture, or industrial consumption, all requiring labor in some form, so that when imports fall there must be a corresponding unemployment of labor.

The United States has suffered a greater loss on account of the war than any other neutral nation. All that can be said of the profits arising from the trade in war munitions is that they somewhat offset the enormous loss directly owing to the same cause. The profits of the war trade are theatrical, and they fall into a few hands and are advertised more than they deserve to be. The greater loss falls upon trade and industry at large. There is probably not a wage-earner in this country who has not at some point of contact adversely felt the war, either in what he earns or in the price of what he buys, or both. Investors feel it much. The rise in the rate of interest abroad is a direct hardship to them, because it affects the rate of interest here, and as that rises the market value of old securities falls. Credit by hundreds of millions is extended to the Allies, in order that they may buy here. This credit might otherwise be going into works of development at home—works which in their construction would create a big demand for labor and which when finished would be permanent additions to the wealth-producing machine of all the people.

These things are so obvious that if it were put to a vote of commercial-minded people to continue or end the war, purely as a business matter, even the manufacturers of war munitions would undoubtedly vote with all the rest to end it. Why? Because the profits from war contracts are fickle, whereas just the normal growth of industry in time of peace is enough for the imagination and capital of the American people to cope with. To argue that the United States has a selfish interest in this war is to betray either ignorance or prejudice. We should much rather sell Europe the goods normally consumed in time of peace and take in payment therefor, not gold which we do not need, nor credit which we could use ourselves, but other goods.

NOT QUITE UP TO DATE.

It has taken Mr. BRYAN a great many years to accumulate an unrivaled stock of ignorance, and he now has a store which should excite the admiration of other connoisseurs. His must be a happy life, for the world to him is what he makes it. Now and then he draws at random upon his supply of ignorance and produces from it something that charms mankind. Take, for instance, his kindly proposal that when a bright young reporter writes a little piece of news his name should be signed to it, so that he may gain the fame justly his. One can see the picture in Mr. BRYAN's mind as he offers this proposal from a heart overflowing with love for his fellow-man; a little office with an editor, in his shirtsleeves and smoking a corncob pipe, having just finished writing all the editorial articles and now helping the printer set the type. One of his two reporters comes in with a report of a runaway on Main Street and writes it; but the soulless editor will not let him sign his name, and the town must remain in ignorance whether the glory is his or that of the other reporter. This is to Mr. BRYAN a crying evil, and must be remedied; and the only way to remedy an evil, in his mind, is to pass a law about it. So he proposes such a law.

It might work smoothly in Fairfield County, Neb. However, there are certain difficulties attached to enforcing it in a big newspaper office, with its systematized and co-ordinated ways of gathering and presenting news. Let us imagine, under the Bryan law, an account of a fire in a factory in New York, and visualize a paragraph or two from the product:

> The fire was confined to the two top floors—Henry Smith, [general work reporter in charge of the fire,] and the loss of life was entirely among those on the one next to the top—J. C. Wood, [rewriting City News copy.] Messrs. Flint and Steel, the heads of the factory, say that only 50 girls were at work on that floor—H. R. Robinson [assigned to interviews,] but fail to explain how it was that—William Corrigan, [copy reader] 65 bodies were taken to the Morgue—Samuel Schwarz, [covering the Morgue.] Fire Chief Williams said that an investigation must be made—B. F. Connelly, [assigned to Fire Department,] but District Attorney White said last night that none was under contemplation by his office—Thomas Corcoran [covering District Attorney's office.] Inspector Schmidt believes the loss of life would have been much greater but for the early discovery of the fire by Patrolman Whitney—Isaac Cohn, [police reporter.] It is said, however, by Mrs. Waldo, the woman suffrage leader, who happened to be passing in her automobile, that the alarm was turned in by a shopgirl—Helen F. Rowell [covering suffrage headquarters.] This girl's identity was learned from H. F. Stote of Milwaukee, who said last night at the Hotel Columbia that he had passed at the moment and asked her where the fire was—A. D. Ellert, [hotel reporter].

Mr. BRYAN's scheme was once tried in a newspaper office in this town, and the reason of its failure, it is said, was that the reporters insisted on signing their articles with frivolous and improbable names.

CARRANZA'S PROGRESS.

It seems to be an established fact that GONZALES, commanding the CARRANZA forces, has reoccupied Mexico City, destroying the customary large number of Zapatistas, who seem always to thrive by being destroyed. CARRANZA has been in possession of the capital twice before since his break with VILLA, and each time the inhabitants had reason to be grateful when his troops departed. But there is ground for hope that he now intends to hold the city permanently, to feed the starving, and to police the city, with a view to establishing in the near future a Government which may be worthy of recognition by other nations. It would be unfair to CARRANZA to deny that he now seems to be somewhat nearer to his goal than at any previous period in his particular branch of the revolution, but it is an unhappy omen that simultaneously with his General's belated victory at Mexico City there should come glowing reports of more Villa victories in the north. Perhaps the importance of these has been somewhat overrated by the active Villa press agency in this country, but its activities are no greater than those of CARRANZA's agency. We are inclined to think that their literary but noncombatant friends and representatives in the United States have done both these leaders more harm than good.

In the case of CARRANZA they have assuredly failed to convince unprejudiced American citizens that he is the kind of a man likely to restore order in Mexico. We know, from direct observation of his acts and from his own words, that he is obstinate, irresponsive, and painfully self-satisfied. He might still be a fairly competent ruler. But his agents have managed to create the impression that he is committed to such a program of confiscation and reprisals as to make the Mexican outlook very dark indeed.

THE ISSUE.

I.

Proclamation of a War Zone by the German Government, Feb. 4, 1915.—The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be war zone. On and after the 18th of February, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account. * * *

II.

From the Protest of the United States Government, Feb. 19, 1915.— * * * If such a deplorable situation [as infringement of the rights of American citizens] should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

III.

Destruction of the Lusitania.—The unarmed British merchant vessel Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel May 7, 1915, when more than 100 American citizens lost their lives.

IV.

From the Note of the United States Government to the German Government, May 13, 1915.—* * * This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures [of retaliation against the British Government] * * * to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights * * * of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. * * * American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise these rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights. * * *

V.

From the Reply of the German Government, May 28, 1915.— * * * It is, moreover, known to the Imperial Government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition and other weapons, and reinforced with a crew specially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the Lusitania when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked. * * * The German Commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this. * * *

VI.

From the Reply of the United States Government, June 10, 1915.—* * * Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. * * * It was its [the United States Government's] duty to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. * * * Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions, issued on Aug. 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea, to have recognized and embodied. * * * It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

VII.

From the German Government's Reply, July 9, 1915.—If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. * * * The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. * * * German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such [American, or permitted to carry the American flag] passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notification is given a reasonable time in advance.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides. * * *

Here is the record. There is only one issue. The United States Government contends, and has clearly and forcibly contended from the first, that while belligerent nations possess the right to seize and examine enemy ships at sea, to seize contraband, to destroy ships carrying contraband when they cannot take them to one of their own ports, they have no right to sacrifice the lives of passengers and crew. The United States Government contends that as more than 100 American citizens, who were entirely within their rights while traveling as passengers on the Lusitania, were killed in the destruction of that vessel, the German Government has incurred a grave responsibility which it must meet. Quite apart from the necessary demand for reparation, our Government contends for something "much greater than the mere rights "of property or privileges of com-"merce," although these must be respected. It contends for the rights of humanity in demanding that the German Government take measures to avoid interference with the rights and destruction of the lives of American citizens. This point at issue the German Government in its various notes has either confused or evaded. It talks about the "freedom of the seas," but it offers no guarantee that our right to that freedom will be respected by Germany.

American citizens who respect their citizenship and recognize clearly their allegiance to this country can hold to but one view of this matter. The question, with all its gravity, is perfectly simple. The issue cannot be obscured by words. The German-American editors whose opinions were printed in yesterday's TIMES one and all discuss the subject as Germans, not as Americans. It must be borne in mind that the question of the sale of arms and ammunition to the belligerents has nothing whatever to do with the issue raised by our Government. The sale of munitions is not an unneutral act, but the reverse. The right of all nations at war to purchase abroad the instruments and materials used in war has always been recognized and justified. If that were not so, every nation in danger of being drawn into war at any time (and what nation has escaped that danger?) would be compelled to transform itself into a permanent arsenal, to the neglect and decay of the arts of peace. For our Government to prohibit the sale of arms would be an outrageous violation of neutrality.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S WORK.

It had been supposed that the function of the Federal Trade Commission was to show business men how to obey the law. But the Vice Chairman, EDWARD N. HURLEY, marks out an entirely new line of activity. It seems that "the small manufacturer, "the country storekeeper, the retail "merchants," do not know how to do business. The Federal Commission, therefore, aims to make itself useful by showing them how to make more money by borrowing more. The country is to be divided into zones, and the merchants within them are to be shown how to keep their accounts uniformly, just as the railways were taught by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Federal Commission is to maintain experts in bookkeeping, cost accounting, and other mercantile mysteries. The small merchants, of whom the Commission speaks handsomely, are to be taught to speak the language of the bankers. Business men with a personal credit of hundreds are to be shown how they can obtain thousands on balance sheets prepared according to the Commission's advice.

It is both admirable and amiable. The names of the Federal Trade Commission ought to be written beside that of Abou ben Adhem as those who love their fellow men. And yet a doubt intrudes itself. Is this Government? Is it the function of Washington to teach those not engaged in interstate commerce how to make money? Will those of the mentality described by the Vice Chairman accept the guardianship he offers? The railways have had no choice. They had to amend their accounting, and they were compelled to regulate their rates. Will the uniform accounting of the Federal Commission have anything to do with prices? If not, where is the public benefit, apart from the personal benefits of those who profit by the Commission's advice?

It would seem that the Vice Chairman has prices in his mind, for he says that the small merchants of whom he speaks make their prices in helter-skelter fashion. They don't know what their goods cost exactly, and some of them actually sell their goods too cheaply. It will be different when they keep cost accounts, and work on smaller margins of profit. But will they work on smaller margins? The beneficiaries of the interstate commerce law have remarked that many railways have gone into bankruptcy, and that railway rates have risen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Promising Real Investigation. It is true, unfortunately, that nothing has been done in the way of fixing responsibility for, and punishing, the official carelessness that resulted in the suicide of Mr. MORGAN's assailant. It is none the less satisfactory, however, to see that there are in Nassau County persons with authority who see the seriousness of the affair, and realize how much public interests and safety would have profited from the revelations which the man certainly could and would have made had he been kept alive.

The District Attorney and the members of the Board of Supervisors take the commendable view that the circumstances of the suicide must be thoroughly investigated, and it is obvious that they will not be content with putting all the blame on the Deputy Sheriff, RYAN, who seems to have been just about as intelligent and efficient as there was any reason for expecting a man of his status, age and experience to be. The "great negligence" to which the Supervisors refer in announcing their purposes was not really his. It rests with his superiors in and out of the Mineola Jail, who selected him to perform without assistance a task of very large importance for which he was pretty obviously incompetent.

What MUENTER, or HOLT, could have told it is hard to say. The theory that he was a part of an extensive conspiracy receives support from no fact as yet known, except—and the exception is not trivial—the fact that he prophesied the happening to some ship on July 7 of what did happen to the Minnehaha. It is possible, but highly improbable, that the occurrence of an explosion at sea at the predicted date was a mere "verification by coincidence," and while nothing of certainty can be based on the fulfillment of this or any other one prediction, it would also be unreasonable to dismiss it as without evidential value.

That HOLT was a member of a group of plotters is made unlikely by his mental peculiarities, but he might have been used as a tool by such a group and may have had in his possession knowledge which, when extorted from him, would have led to the detection of criminals whose madness is of a different sort from his. That chance is gone, now, and the men who, in what it is charitable to call stupidity, let it go should—well, the place for them is in Mineola, and not off somewhere on vacations.

Why Use Cipher So Much? Governments make or permit their diplomats to conduct their correspondence in code to a degree which, judged by every-day, common-sense standards, seem to be wholly unnecessary and sometimes irritating, sometimes amusing. Business men who make much use of the cable or wireless telegraph also send many of their messages in cipher—when no wars are on and they are allowed to do it—but they resort to this device much more to save expense than with any illusion that secrecy can thus be attained, and their communications are usually so short that putting them into and out of code takes little time. As it is "easy money" that Governments spend, they do not bother much about economy, and the only avowable explanation of their habit of putting almost everything of any importance into other than plain words is that thus they think they can keep from outsiders knowledge of what is going on.

The frequency of failure to achieve this end has no more effect, apparently, on diplomatic and all supine minds than has the fact that no undecipherable code ever was or ever will be devised, and that the imagined protection is as worthless as it would usually be needless. Codes do not decrease, but increase the chances of minute errors, and when the documents to be codified are long the consequence of their use is that high Government officials can often read in the newspapers communications over which their own expert translators will still be at work for many hours.

This may have the sometimes good effect of giving excuse for deliberation, but the propriety of that, when it exists, ought to be enough and excuses superfluous. It is to be hoped, and even believed, that the diplomacy of the future will have little use for codes—as little as for secrets. Then the newspapers will not be able as often as now to "beat" the Ambassadors in supplying information to their superiors, whether Presidents, Kings, or Emperors, but the things that need doing will be done more quickly and cheaply.

But Old Age Usually Likes Peace. About the only, and certainly the most, thought-suggesting piece of information that Miss ADDAMS brings back from Europe is that somebody told her that the conflict now dragging on so drearily is "an old man's war."

That statement obviously belongs to the category of "important, if true," and doubts of its correctness come promptly to mind. Naturally, the guiding and controlling men in the various fighting countries are rather well along in years, and not a few of them are really old, but they exercise power only through the permission or submission of the younger generation, where the real strength lies—in everything except mentality, at least—and the contention that the younger generation is notably pacifist and anti-military needs better proof than that Miss ADDAMS has heard of youths who "didn't believe in war" and committed suicide rather than render a service that involved shooting.

Surely most of the young men in the several armies seem willing enough to use their guns, and to do anything else of a homicidal nature that the old men devise and order.

An older and more plausible theory of the war is that it was brought on, consciously or unconsciously, by a ruling and military class for the protection of its threatened interests; but there are few indications that the members of that class had any difficulty in persuading the men outside of it that those interests were also their own—that not dynasties were menaced, but countries and all who lived in them.

Some were, after the war had begun, and young men saw that as well as old ones.

BURIAL FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

No Potter's Field for Those Dying in Indigent Circumstances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States, in a note forwarded to the City of New York, intimates that further burials in the Potter's Field of the said city of the men who fought for or who died for the Red, White, and Blue will not be tolerated. In Paragraph 3 of the official pamphlet the United States Government says:

> In this connection I beg to invite your attention to the fact that under the laws of the State of New York $35 is allowed for the interment of the remains of Union soldiers dying in indigent circumstances, this fund being disbursed by the County Commissioners.

In Paragraph 4 the United States further says:

> It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that the subject be taken up with the New York Department of Charities for the purpose, if practicable, of obviating the future interment in the Potter's Field of the remains of ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and ex-marines of the United States regular or volunteer service who may die at institutions under supervision of that department. In case such arrangement is effected and it should be desired to make the interments in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, it would be necessary to furnish the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City, with the full name, company, and regiment or organization of the decedent in ample time to enable that officer to telegraph to this office for verification of the alleged service from the official records before he will be able to give instructions to the Superintendent of the Cypress Hills National Cemetery for the preparation of the grave.

Paragraph 5 reads as follows:

> An official copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City, for his information and guidance.

WILLIAM HERMAN STONEBRIDGE,
Ex-Private, Field Artillery, N. N. Y.
New York, July 7, 1915.

TRAFFIC IN DETROIT.

How the City Successfully Protects the Lives of Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Welling has done a real service in emphasizing the rights of the pedestrian in crossing the streets. One point which might be added is the suggestion that the traffic officers be instructed to give more attention to persons who wish to cross. Most of them become so absorbed in watching the endless line of automobiles that they overlook the patiently waiting pedestrians.

The work of traffic men would be very much reduced if New York were to adopt the excellent semaphores found in Detroit, consisting of red and green arms at right angles, with "Go" and "Stop" painted on them, and red and green lamps at night. It takes only a second and no effort to turn the sign, and change the direction of traffic; while an officer can use his hands for giving minor directions to vehicles and pedestrians.

If Mr. Welling will spend a day in Detroit with Police Commissioner Gillespie he will see more progress in traffic regulation than can be found in any other city in this country or Europe. It is quite natural that the automobile centre of the world should have at the same time the highest efficiency in directing their use.

Detroit has achieved its success in traffic regulation by breaking away from old-fashioned standards; by applying common sense to every situation, whether it be car stops or left-hand turns, and by constantly trying to improve. The semaphore is one innovation; the painted safety zone at all crossing points and car stops is another. Traffic signs are used constantly to explain regulations, each with a simple inscription which any one can understand without having to visit a police station or look up an ordinance.

The left-hand turn problem has been solved in Detroit. Vehicles wishing to make the turn wait in line near the centre of the street, and are not allowed to start until the traffic direction is changed. Then they move first, before the cross traffic does, thus avoiding all cross currents. One little improvement is needed—to have the waiting vehicles turn to the left before reaching the traffic officer—instead of passing around him in the old-fashioned way, thus permitting both sets of vehicles to make the left-hand turn at the same time without interference. Right-hand turns are made without waiting for permission in Detroit, a further saving in delay over the New York method.

It is in its safety zones that Detroit has made the most marked progress. White lines painted on the pavement, like those recently introduced at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, are found throughout the congested districts, and car stops are indicated far out on the main routes. The white lines are kept fresh by means of a sticky paint, applied with little trouble and expense, and they unconsciously lead the pedestrian to cross and stand at the right points, as well as making vehicles more careful.

If Mr. Welling could see the near side car stops in Detroit, he would immediately favor them instead of suggesting a change. On the outside of each track, on the near side at each street intersection, is painted a safety zone about 60 feet long, 6 feet wide from the outer rail, extending from the crosswalk to where the rear step of the car comes, in which space a person can stand with absolute safety in the most crowded streets. When one passenger occupies such a zone, or a car is stopped alongside, no vehicles dare to infringe on the white line and the chauffeurs are so educated now that posts and signs are no longer needed to give warning of the presence of the car stops.

JOHN P. FOX.
New York, July 6, 1915.

USONIA IS LOGICAL.

A Suggestion That Esperanto Will Supply Our National Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is both illogical and impertinent for the inhabitants of the United States of America to seize upon the name Americans for themselves. Any one who is a resident of any part of North or South America is an American. But if it is sad to be a man without a country it is also awkward to belong to a country which cannot furnish its inhabitants with a name. United Statesians would not be a very aesthetic designation, and besides, at any moment there may be United States in South America. In any such case the thing to do is to resort to the international auxiliary language which we shall all be presently familiar with—Esperanto, or, better, the Reformed Esperanto of Ostwald, Jesperson, and Conturat. In this language inherent difficulties have been labored over by expert philologists and for the most part logically solved. In both forms of Esperanto, the primitive and the reformed, the word for an inhabitant of the United States of North America is Usona, which, for use in the English language, might become Usonian.

The name of the country itself (since in this perfect language nouns are characterized by all ending in "o") is Usono. In this case Usonian readily suggests U. S. A., (or U. S. N. A.,) but if any one can think of anything better, more appropriate, or more artistic, the committee, of which M. Conturat, Paris, is head, will, I am sure, be ready to receive suggestions. They have already adopted at my request the independent words matro and femino in lieu of using for mother, woman, the feminine derivatives of patro, viro, namely, patrino and virino, which is what the regular rule would require. The word homo is, of course, reserved for man in the sense of a human being.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.
Columbia University, New York, July 7, 1915.

Refinement Evades the Beaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My eye caught a letter from Alvin McCaslin in regard to the criticism of the moral effect of bathing at the New York beaches. I have been a frequenter of the beaches myself for many years and agree with Mr. McCaslin that you can't beat the surf and the hot sands as a cure for our little daily ailments, but, while I don't consider myself a killjoy, I must say that moral conditions at the beaches around New York are getting more disgusting every year. Mr. McCaslin may remember what a delightful pleasure it was to spend the day on one of the beaches eight or ten years ago. Everything seemed so quiet and refined; the people were so clean, even to the extent of trying to keep the beach clean. Today everything is different. Take your family to the beaches now and you hear and see the vilest of things. I have too much respect for my wife to take her to some of the beaches now. People are not even satisfied with misconducting themselves, but they litter the beach with papers and food, so that it looks more like a city dump. Why cannot the city take the same precautions toward keeping the beaches clean as it has done for the parks this year?

It might be well to hear the views of some other frequenters of the beaches on this subject, as the sooner we have some publicity about actual facts the sooner we will be able to take steps to remedy the growing evil.

L. V. T.
New York, July 9, 1915.

If Guardsmen Were Paid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial on "National Guard Complaints," permit me to say that the enlistments in the National Guard would be greatly increased if the members thereof were paid a stipulated annual salary to cover their necessary expenses.

H. A. M., Jr.
New York, July 8, 1915.

Safety First in Flower Pots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to offer a suggestion that might perhaps solve the flower pot question. Slip each pot in an iron ring which is nailed just beneath the window sill. The rings will not be noticed, but the flowers will be enjoyed by thousands.

H. L. R.
Magnolia, Mass., July 9, 1915.

WHEN CAPITAL AND LABOR COMBINE

An Aspect of the Situation in the Garment Industry—Each Side Complains That the Other Does Not "Deliver the Goods."

By HENRY WHITE,
Editor The Clothing Designer and Manufacturer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A singular thing about the discussion in your columns by the different contributors on the critical labor situation in the cloak and suit business is the entire omission of any reference to the right of a person to belong or not to belong to a union, or, for that matter, to the right of a manufacturer to belong or not to belong to a combination. Separate, individual workmen, or separate, individual employers, are presumed by them to have no status whatever. Each side discusses the questions at issue as though the whole proposition is a matter of the regulation of this great industry by a certain coterie of manufacturers and a group of labor leaders. The manufacturers outside of this coterie and the workers who do not accept the authority of such leaders are expected to yield to the rule of might and meekly fall in line. It is supposed that there is no law to protect either in the exercise of the right to trade or to work without the consent of any person or combination of persons.

The reformers and social workers, too, curiously enough, in extolling the merits of the protocol scheme, have nothing to say about the suppression of the individual and the invasion of personal rights which the scheme involves. Utopias are made easy when established principles are thrown into the ash heap.

The complaint of the manufacturers' spokesmen is that the union leaders have failed to do their part, namely, to coerce competitors of the combination into compliance with the union's standards, and the complaint of the union leaders is that the manufacturers, in order to evade the union rules, farmed out a good part of their business to what is called "sub-manufacturers," and which by reason of their numbers and small forces employed by each are difficult of regulation by the union. We see here that the crux of the dispute is not over principles, but rather over the inability of either side to "deliver the goods" in order that a hard and fast monopoly may be created. Once this monopoly is effected, it is assumed, then everything is possible in the way of wages and profits.

The associated manufacturers now make the point that the union has been set against "efficiency and economy," that it seeks to enforce a distribution of work without regard to individual merit; also that the employers are expected to enforce the collection of dues, assessments, and fines of the union.

It is remarkable that these employers at the end of a five-year partnership with the union should now raise this issue. Further, they have been contending right along that they had not accepted the closed shop, rather the "preferential union shop," by which the union men were to be given simply the preference in employment, and this, it was contended, did not discriminate against the independent worker, though the fact was, as was to be expected, that all the workers were driven into the union. It is manifest that had the union been able to control its end of the proposition—that is, in respect to competitors and the "undesirables," not only here, but in the other competing markets—that the "protocol" would still be advertised far and wide as a happy labor solution.

This situation brings into relief probably the most serious danger confronting the Republic—that of combinations of employers and labor unions, by which the different fields of employment and enterprise are to be closed to every one not in the combination.

It is taken for granted that the interests of the public are safeguarded and the ends of justice served through the mutual resistance of organized employers and workingmen. But suppose both elements unite and hunt together. Suppose the cloak manufacturers succeed in forcing all competitors into its association, or those not wanted out of the business, through the pressure of the union, and suppose the union succeeds in forcing all workers into its ranks through pressure of the employers. What is to become of the principle of efficiency and economy and of personal liberty? What of the public?

HENRY WHITE.
New York, July 7, 1915.

THE PERIL OF DEMOCRACY.

Between It and World Militarism Stands Only the Allies' Thin Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A foreigner from any part of the globe looking at the United States at the present time sees a nation that will have to fight Germany alone if the Allies are conquered. It will have to stand and fall alone, because it does not take sides now and has no principles. Democracy is struggling for its very life, and the United States is a benevolent witness without the warm blood to save it. We are acting the part of general nurse and elaborate argufier while human liberty sinks in the flood.

The thin wall between us and an early war with Germany, which Germany will force upon us, is the Allies. It is a very weak wall, liable to break any day. The United States could strengthen it so that it would never break. We could become the agent for insuring the destruction of Prussian militarism, the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns, the liberation of the Germans from the blood-loving Prussian war-caste and the salvation of Europe from being enslaved by that caste.

In saving Germany and Europe we should save ourselves. The Allies, aided by the United States, can conquer Prussia and end militarism. The United States alone would be a child in the path of Prussia. If the Allies are vanquished, Prussia will be Europe. The Prussian specialty is war; ours is peace. If Prussia has four times our strength now, when it becomes Europe it will have ten times our strength. We shall be a mere babe in its military grip. It will crush us like an egg.

That end of our Republic is inevitable. Germany will take South America and Canada, hemming us in. There will be no British fleet to help us, for the world-fleet will be German. Germany will possess an overwhelming army, trained and equipped as we could not train its equal in fifty years. It has taken that time for Germany to prepare. America would fall, in future to be a province of Prussia.

The world would say we deserved our fate. We were willing that freedom should collapse in Europe, when easily we might have saved it, and thought only of selfish peace, safety and gold. But we miss our reckoning, for our selfish course is the destruction of our safety. Thus the peace advocates are digging the grave of all republics, of all self-government, of all free development; they are the chief promoters of undying war and lasting military reign; they are giving possession of the world to the fighting Prussians and extending the Hohenzollern throne over all the earth. The most potent enemies of peace and perpetuators of war are these American peace preachers in this terrible crisis of civilization.

MORRISON I. SWIFT.
Boston, Mass., July 5, 1915.

The Immortal Tune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "M. J. A.," is right. Yankee is our name; and let me add, "Yankee Doodle" is really our national air, though many of us seem ashamed of both. I, for one, am ashamed of those who are ashamed of either. I have no patience with those who seek to thrust down our throats either "God Save the King," or the insipid and doleful "Star-Spangled Banner."

The tune of Yankee Doodle may be a jingle and its words doggerel, but it appeals to the patriotism of the Yankee as no other tune can, and its associations have clothed it with dignity. It is identified with our history, and, whether we like to think so or not, typical of our civilization. It has a wild Western abandonment and "go" to it which suits the land and comports with its character. It has inspired our men on a hundred bloody fields and cheered them on many a dreary march. I never hear it but my blood tingles, and I have no doubt it affects ten thousand Yankees that way for every one who can scare up any enthusiasm over its substitutes. My own ancestors have fought to the tune and died to the tune in defense of Yankeedom. Cursed be the man who would remove an old landmark, say I. Away with shams and counterfeits and let us have the real thing.

ERNEST FLAGG.
New York, July 8, 1915.

Flaws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Cato II. has galumphed into your columns to criticise your choice of words, may a very sincere admirer of THE TIMES ask why the otherwise excellent English of your news stories is so often marred by the use of "following" instead of "after"? The rural press has long been accustomed to say, "Following the ceremony, the happy pair departed, &c.," and "Following the collation dancing was indulged in," but one grieves to see THE TIMES adopting the locution.

BRILLIG.
New York, July 7, 1915.

Unnecessary Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way of calling the attention of the authorities to the steady violation of the ordinance enacted for the purpose of stopping unnecessary noises in our streets caused largely by junk dealers and newsboys? Just a word from the Mayor or the Commissioner would bring relief to thousands.

GEORGE ANDREWS.
New York, July 9, 1915.

IN REPLY TO PROFESSOR COX

Neutral Rights if Unexercised May Be Lost Forever.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor George Clarke Cox's letter about international morality makes a very clear statement of a belief which is contrary to that held by most Americans. May I answer some of his arguments?

He says: "Germany claims that her very existence was threatened. If that were the case all she has done was justified, the ravaging of Belgium, the submarine warfare—everything." But a nation, even when fighting for life, has rights comparable to those of an individual in the same circumstances. A man in a lifeboat is not justified in hurling weaker persons into the sea, even to save his own life. Professor Cox says: "When men fight for their lives they are not nice about the methods they use." They should be, and usually they are. If a man attacks me I may have a right to shoot him; I certainly have no right to kill innocent neighbors.

The Professor says: "All law is made by victors." This is a denial of the American doctrine that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

He says that "our noncombatants have no business to be found on the ships of belligerents, or on neutral ships in the war zone," although he acknowledges that they have a legal right there.

Now it is the proper function of the United States in this war to maintain inviolate the rights of neutrals. We have these rights, but if from motives of prudence we do not exercise them they will be lost for all time. It is of immense importance and value to the whole world that our citizens exercise their legal rights, and that our Government uphold and defend them in so doing.

Professor Cox says: "If we are in sympathy with the cause of the Allies let us declare war and give our reasons for it with the utmost frankness."

Why should we? If we are in sympathy with the cause of the Allies it is because we believe that their victory will be most conducive to the welfare of mankind. Now, would our entrance into the war promote this object? As neutrals we can best help the cause of the Allies when that is the cause of justice; we can maintain our rights against Germany fully as well, and we can also maintain them against the other belligerents if necessary. Most important of all, when peace shall be concluded and principles of international law are being laid down, there will be among the neutral nations a great power, whose acquiescence will give these laws a permanence and authority which would be entirely lacking were they merely "made by victors."

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.
New Milford, Conn., July 5, 1915.

Toward Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently inaugurated plan for conducting a military training camp for business and professional men is a big step in the right direction. It is the logical outcome of a growth in the sentiment for an extension of rudimentary knowledge in military matters. It is also the germ of a system of training somewhat similar to the plan now working so satisfactorily in Switzerland. This scheme meets the desires of an increasing number of men who favor the adoption of a modified Swiss or Australian system of training.

It will next be necessary to educate the heads of big businesses to a fuller realization of the worth of this scheme. The start has been made in the stand taken by various heads of industries toward the National Guard. Just as soon as it is made apparent to employes that a man can take part in such a plan as this without interfering with his standing with his employer, and also without detriment to his vacation, it will be found that a large number of men will be eager to participate in it. There are many who do not care either to tie themselves down to an enlistment in the National Guard for a period of three years, or to give up their vacation, but who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity such as this to secure a month's training in military rudiments. They would be willing to contribute themselves and their earnest efforts if the heads of their businesses would contribute approval and permission to be absent during the required time.

D. DE W. MONROE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1915.

REAL BABIES!

Oh, a dream-baby smiles in a whimsical way,
But a real-baby gurgles and screams
And rollicks about in a lustier play
Than the babies we know in our dreams.

A dream-baby's breath is as cool as the snow
And its loving is pale as the moon,
But a real-baby's breath is like lilies that grow
In the warm-hearted sweetness of June.

A dream-baby's kiss is a silvery wraith,
A wan little cloud-crested seal—
But a real-baby's kisses rekindle our faith—
For a real-baby's kisses are real!

JANE BURR.

NUGENT QUOTES ROOT IN WAR ON SUFFRAGE

Issues a Letter in Which ex-Senator Denies Vote Is a Natural Right.

NOT QUALIFIED BY NATURE

Woman Different from Man, Although Not Inferior—Unlovable and Harsh in Strife.

Elihu Root, President of the State Constitutional Convention, gives his reasons for opposing suffrage for women in a letter made public yesterday by James R. Nugent, former City Counsel of Newark, and one of the Democratic leaders in New Jersey, who is assisting in the campaign there against woman suffrage, which is to be submitted to the voters on Oct. 19. This statement from Mr. Root, presenting his personal views on the subject for the first time, was not sent directly to ex-Senator Nugent, but to his private secretary, Edward J. Hanley, who two months ago was requested by Mr. Nugent to obtain it.

Mr. Root made a speech against woman suffrage in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and the final adverse vote of 98 to 58 on the subject was attributed largely to his opposition.

The copy of the letter, the accuracy of which Mr. Nugent says he vouches for, quotes Mr. Root as follows:

I am opposed to the granting of suffrage to women, because I believe that it would be a loss to women, to all women and to every woman; and because I believe it would be an injury to the State and to every man and woman in the State.

It would be useless to argue this if the right of suffrage were a natural right. If it were a natural right, then women should have it, though the heavens fall. But if there is one thing settled in the long discussion of this subject, it is that suffrage is not a natural right, but is simply a means of government; and the sole question to be discussed is whether government by the suffrage of men and women will be better government than by the suffrage of men alone.

Question of Expediency.

The question is, therefore, a question of expediency, and the question of expediency upon this subject is not a question of tyranny, but a question of liberty, a question of the preservation of free constitutional government, of law, order, peace, and prosperity.

Into my judgment there enters no element of the inferiority of woman. There could not, for I rejoice in the tradition and in the memory and the possession of a home where woman reigns with acknowledged superiority in all the nobler and the higher attributes that by common, by universal consent determine rank among the highest of the children of God. It is not that woman is inferior to man, but it is that woman is different from man; that in the distribution of powers, of capabilities, of qualities, our Maker has created man adapted to the performance of other functions.

One question to be determined in the discussion of this subject is whether the nature of woman is such that her taking upon herself the performance of the functions implied in suffrage will leave her in the possession and the exercise of her highest powers or will be an abandonment of those powers and an entrance upon a field in which, because of her difference from man, she is distinctly inferior.

I have said that I thought suffrage would be a loss for women. I think so because suffrage implies not merely the casting of the ballot, the gentle and peaceful fall of the snow-flake, but suffrage, if it means anything, means entering upon the field of political life, and politics is modified warfare. In politics there is struggle, strife, contention, bitterness, heart-burning, excitement, agitation, everything which is adverse to the true character of woman.

Woman rules today by the sweet and nobler influences of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feeble and nerveless for strife, weapons with which she is unfamiliar, and which she is unable to wield. Woman in strife becomes hard, harsh, unlovable, repulsive; and as far removed from that gentle creature to whom we all owe allegiance and to whom we confess submission, as the heaven is removed from the earth.

Purpose of Government.

Government is protection. The whole science of government is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of protecting our person, our property, our homes, our wives, and our children against foreign aggression, against civil dissension, against mobs and riots rearing their fearful heads within this peaceful land. Against crime and disorder, and all the army of evil, civil society wages its war, and government is the method of protection, protection for us all. The trouble is not in the principles which underlie government. Men and women alike acknowledge them and would enforce them, honor and truth, and justice and liberty; the difficulty is to find out how to protect them. The difficulty is to frame the measure, to direct the battle, to tell where and how the blows are to be struck and where the defenses are to be erected.

In the Divine distribution of powers the duty and the right of protection rests with the male. It is so throughout nature. It is so with men, and I, for one, will never consent to part with the Divine right of protecting my wife, my daughter, the women whom I love and the women whom I respect, exercising the birthright of man, and place that high duty in the weak and nerveless hands of those designed by God to be protected rather than to engage in the stern warfare of government.

In my judgment, this whole movement arises from a false conception of the duty and of the right of men and women both. We all of us see the pettiness of our lives. We all see how poor a thing is the best that we can do. We all at times long to share the fortunes of others, to leave our tiresome round of duty and to engage in their affairs. What others may do seems to us nobler, more important, more conspicuous than the little things of our own lives. It is a great mistake, it is a fatal mistake, that these excellent women make when they conceive that the functions of men are superior to theirs and seek to usurp them. The true government is in the family. The true throne is in the household. The highest exercise of power is that which forms the conscience, influences the will, controls the impulses of men, and there today woman is supreme and woman rules the world.

The time will never come when this line of demarkation between the functions of the two sexes will be broken down.

I believe it to be false philosophy. I believe that it is an attempt to turn backward upon the line of social development, and that if the step ever be taken, we go centuries backward on the march toward a higher, a nobler, and a purer civilization, which must be found not in the confusion, but in the higher differentiation of the sexes.

Mr. Nugent, at his home at Long Branch, N. J., said last night he wished it clearly understood that the campaign being waged against woman suffrage was not a party matter.

"It is a State movement," he declared, "in which all parties and various organizations are working together."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Allen's Foot-Ease the antiseptic powder for the instant relief of painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Simply shake the contents of one of the small envelopes in each shoe. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LEROY, N. Y.

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Is in Contempt of the Government, Says Frank P. Walsh.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, addressing an audience that packed the Garrick Theatre this afternoon, again attacked the Rockefellers, and called upon Congress to summon John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and compel him to answer questions put by the commission, or be sent to jail for contempt.

The meeting was called by the Chicago Federation of Labor "to give Chicago people an opportunity to hear at first hand, and from competent witnesses," the facts of the Lawson case and the Colorado situation.

"Mother" Jones, the labor leader, and James Lord, President of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mackenzie King, his employe and tool," said Mr. Walsh, "are today in open defiance of the Government of the United States. At the commission's hearing in Washington Rockefeller was asked if he wrote a letter that appeared in the public press signed with his name. He refused to answer that question. King was asked whom he talked with, what was said to him, and what he learned when Rockefeller sent him to Colorado to report on the strike situation there. Boldly he refused to answer. Our commission, curiously enough, has power to compel the attendance of witnesses, but has no power to punish them for contempt."

Mr. Walsh declared John R. Lawson, the Colorado miners' leader, was railroaded" by a "corrupt court" to prison for life, not for the murder of the mine guard Nimmo, but for putting the Industrial Relations Commission on the trail of "Rockefeller misrule" in Colorado and for denouncing it in his statements given before the commission in Denver and New York.

Referring to the recent strengthening of the guard around John D. Rockefeller's home near Tarrytown, Mr. Walsh called the oil man a prisoner in a prison of his own making, and said Mr. Rockefeller had his "sublime pity."

SELECTED FOR CORNELL.

Dr. Finley Announces Local Winners of Free Scholarships.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The names of the successful candidates for scholarships entitling them to four years free tuition in Cornell University were announced by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, today. There is allowed one certificate every year for each Assembly district, as the result of open competitive examinations, the successful ones being selected from those having the highest average in each county.

The successful candidates from New York City and near-by counties this year are:

Bronx and New York Counties—Harry S. Berkoff, Jeanette Heertje, Nathan B. Cohen, Aaron Weinstein, J. Jesse Nadler, Louis Elegant, Leo Gershoy, Frank Alfred Baldwin, Benjamin Fishman, Barnet Novogrudsky, Frank Williams McDonell, Herbert Arnold Bosch, Joseph Smook, Robert Duroy Spear, Robert Schwartz, Jacob Bachkoff, John Charles Gebhard, Ralph Gustave Starke, Martin Biederman, Julius Livant, Irving Brown, Victor R. Daly, Solomon Seidman, Louis Frank, George Frederick William Meissner, Henry Pringle, Joseph Victor Lefkowitz, Harold Edwin Himowich, Michael Goldstein, Frederick Totten Sutton, Jessie McNicol, Hubert Gant Larson, Samuel Kaufman, Nathan Levien, and Herman B. Waag.

Kings County—Malvin Robert Mandelbaum, Benjamin Marson, Israel Safir, Jesse Stickel, Jacob Feld, Louis Gottschalk, Samuel Greenberg, Jacob B. Berglas, Ernest Leopold Hettick, Herbert Saphir, William Schack, Jacob Wilson, Joseph M. Levine, David Hart, Joseph Goldberg, Samuel Leon Saltzman, David Jacob Morgenstern, Benjamin Ginzburg, Wallace Blanck Quail, Herman Odesky, Theodore Burton Karp, William August Papke, and William Olsen.

Nassau County—Fred Commodore Schley of Rockville Centre.

Queens County—Malcolm Fuller Orton of Elmhurst, Jesselyn Adele Kimmel of Bayside, John H. McClure of Richmond Hill, and Charles S. Miller of Corona.

Westchester County—Robert Arnson Philipson of Ossining, Chilton Austin Wright of New Rochelle, Donald M. Robinson of Mount Vernon, and Elizabeth Hodgson Reilgart of Yonkers.

Richmond County—Peter Vischer of Tompkinsville.

Rockland County—Harold George Brewer of Spring Valley.

Suffolk County—George Singleton Hiscock of Southampton and Donald Griswold Cockcroft of Northport.

Miss Ibbotson to Wed on Aug. 5.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Grace Ibbotson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cary Ibbotson of 32 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and William Benjamin Spofford of Claremont, N. H., will take place on Thursday, Aug. 5, in Trinity Church, Portland, Conn. The reception will be held at the Ibbotson country home, Spruce Terrace.

Miss King to Wed F. J. Hauck.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle R. King, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, Jr., and a niece of ex-Congressman Calder, to Frank J. Hauck, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauck of 364 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss R. A. Wilson Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—The engagement of Miss Ruth Averill Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcelen S. Wilson of 299 North Mountain Avenue, to Norman Brewer Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barton B. Ward, also of Montclair, has been announced. Miss Wilson was graduated in June from the Sargent School of Physical Education at Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. Ward was graduated from the Montclair High School in 1909 and from the Columbia School of Mines in 1913.

Miss Stanton Engaged.

Dr. John Gilman Stanton and Mrs. Stanton announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Cooper Stanton, to Harrison Ward Sheldon of New Haven, Conn.

United Synagogue Convention Opens

The convention of the United Synagogue of America was opened at the Hotel Nautilus at Arverne, L. I., yesterday with an address by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, who urged that the Jews of this country and Canada should make further efforts to help those of their race who were suffering in the countries at war. There were 125 delegates present. The convention will continue today.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—James Bonar, Miss M. J. Boot, J. M. Brown, C. P. Carry, F. B. Converse, G. C. Coppley, C. P. Egan, W. E. Hale, Thomas Hunn, H. E. Judd, A. Marsh, W. J. Morris, E. L. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. W. Pearson, Captain M. Sakinal, Frank Searle, R. J. Timmis, H. E. Wilson, G. T. Wilson.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Dr. J. Arnold, T. C. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hunter, H. H. Leon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moulton, Dr. R. T. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mrs. J. S. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon D. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Whitaker, Mrs. M. Daly, Miss R. Shelly.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—F. C. Allen, Richary Aney, D. J. Batchelder, R. H. Booth, Mrs. E. Bourne, J. H. Boylan, Mrs. J. C. Canuon, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Campbell, C. C. Carr, J. A. Carson, Mrs. E. Crosby, W. C. Davison, A. L. Deal, Rev. A. C. Dixon, P. L. Foster, J. French, General Russell Frost, Russell Frost, Jr., Professor and Mrs. A. H. Graves, H. S. Harrison, H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leighton-Smith, R. R. Lockhart, A. P. Paul, Alexander Reid, Mrs. J. Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. S. Stark, M. B. Stone, Mrs. E. Tate, Viscount Uffington, Mrs. F. Wells, A. E. Woodward, Arthur Young.

ART MUSEUM GETS TWO NEW PICTURES

"Ernesta," by Cecelia Beaux, and "Cornelia," by H. G. Dearth, Charming Works.

A RARE PANEL BY JACOPI

236 Japanese Color Prints, the Late Samuel Isham Collection, Are Also on View.

Two attractive new pictures are to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room at the Metropolitan Art Museum this month, "Ernesta," by Cecelia Beaux and "Cornelia," by Henry Golden Dearth.

"Ernesta" is the first picture of Cecelia Beaux to find a place in the Museum. It was purchased from the Hearn Fund for paintings of American Artists and will hang later in Gallery 13. It is a charming picture, almost a black and white, the dark tones very dark. The handling of the attire of the young woman sitting on the couch is delightful, the soft white sheen of the silk drawn closely over the knees, the silk of the hose on the crossed feet and the white slippers.

There is an attitude of expectancy in the figure and the slender hands resting lightly on the couch. That a maid is undoubtedly just outside the picture, bringing in the tea service, was the idea of the visitors who had the first view of the picture. A little white jade bowl with teakwood cover and stand on the table enters harmoniously into its color scheme.

A strong contrast to the delicacy of tone and outline in this picture is Mr. Dearth's "Cornelia," an unusual composition. There is bright color in the face of the girl sitting so quietly with folded hands and it reflects the pale red or cherry pink of the thick, soft sport coat she is wearing, and her small hat is encircled with gay-colored flowers. Nothing is more interesting in the picture, however, than a Japanese print on the wall beside her which is so accurately drawn, so realistic, that it might almost take its place with the collection of Isham prints now being shown on the upper floor of the Museum. In front of this, on the bench on which the girl is sitting is, oddly, it seems, an Italian drug jar, introduced for the deep rich blue which is the foundation color. On a case at the other side of the girl are a number of handsomely bound books. It is a cheerful and interesting picture.

It takes the place in the Museum collection of "Boulogne Harbor," by Mr. Dearth, which was formerly in the Hearn collection. This, something of a sketch, was an earlier picture, and not considered by the artist as representative of his work.

An interesting panel also to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room is by Bernardino Jacopi, called Butinone, "St. John and St. Lawrence," a purchase at the Blakeslee sale last April. The artist, a Lombard, worked from about the middle of the fifteenth century to the first years of the sixteenth. There is charm in the youthful face of St. Lawrence and the thoughtful bearded one of St. John, and the picture is rich in color. It is the only example of Lombard work of the period in the Museum. Another recent accession is a "Portrait of Felix Adler," by Douglas Volk, which is being shown for the Summer in the exhibition of paintings at the Municipal Art Galley in the Washington Irving High School, for which it has been loaned by the Museum. Lovers of Japanese color prints will welcome the exhibition of 236 examples, collection of the late Samuel Isham and presented to the Museum by his estate, in accordance with his wishes. It is a valuable addition to the Museum print collection.

A new Trustee of the Museum is Charles W. Gould, elected June 14 to fill a vacancy in the class of 1917. Mrs. Henry Osborn Taylor was elected a Fellow in Perpetuity at the same time in recognition of her gift to the Museum of the collection of prints of her brother, Mr. Isham. Five new annual members are Philip A. Corell, Richard Ederheimer, Joel Feder, Miss Florence L. Pond, and Lambert Suydam, Jr.

Changes in the galleries have been made this Summer, Galleries D 10, 11, and 12 are closed temporarily for purposes of reconstruction in connection with the new addition, Wing J. In these galleries were the classical bronzes, marbles, and the Boscoreale frescoes, some of which have been placed elsewhere and others will await the reconstruction to be replaced. An interesting collection of twenty-one paintings from the Museum has been placed as a Summer loan exhibit in the old Lorillard Mansion in Bronx Park, where the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences has its headquarters. The mansion is open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.

The Museum Bulletin for July opens with a memorial to the late John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, Trustee of the Museum, and member of many of its committees. The Museum has many representative examples of Mr. Alexander's art. The excavation of an old Coptic monastery in one of the Museum's Egyptian expeditions at Thebes is the subject of an interesting article in the Museum Bulletin of this month.

Visitors to the Museum will be interested in the new floor plans of the Museum, which are placed as frequently as possible on the walls of the different galleries. On these plans are shown all the recent additions to the Museum, including Wing H, with an index to the collections.

FEARS FOR MRS. LAWRENCE.

Injured Horsewoman Has Concussion of the Brain.

HEWLETTS, L. I., July 11.—Mrs. Alice Work Lawrence, wife of John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, is still in a critical condition at the home of Mrs. Norrie Sellars at this place. Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, who is attending her, said this evening that she frequently lapsed into a semi-conscious state. Her condition, he said, was serious.

Mrs. Lawrence was injured yesterday while riding a hunter on the cross-country course of the Rockaway Hunt Club near Hewletts Bay Park. She is suffering from concussion of the brain. Dr. Schmuck refused tonight to say whether he held any hopes for her recovery.

VISCOUNT UFFINGTON HERE.

Earl of Craven's Son Is to Serve with Bermuda Territorials.

Viscount Uffington, son of the Earl of Craven of Coombe, who married Miss Cordelia Martin of New York, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul on his way to join the Territorials in Bermuda as a Lieutenant. He is 18 years old and slightly built.

When asked if he had come to New York to look for a rich wife the young Viscount laughed and replied jokingly:

"Not a bad idea that. I don't mind if I do pick up an heiress while I am here, but I shall have to look jolly sharp, as I sail for Bermuda in five days' time."

Village Grows 100 Per Cent. a Year.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A special census of the village of Hamtramck, Mich., made at local request and expense, shows the population of that village on June 25, 1915, to have been 21,520. The increase since 1910, when the population was 3,559, has been 504 per cent. Hamtramck is a suburb of Detroit. Its remarkable growth is due in great measure to the presence of large automobile factories within and near its borders.

Lady Manners Undergoes Operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 12.—The Daily Mail says that Lady Diana Manners, who recently sustained a severe fracture of the leg, underwent a successful operation at the Nursing Home Saturday and is getting on favorably.

FOUR NEW FROHMAN STARS.

Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, and Cyril Maude Are Engaged.

The Charles Frohman Company, formed by the executives of the business staff of the late theatrical manager and by his brother, Daniel Frohman, to perpetuate the work carried on for more than a quarter of a century, will begin with all of the stars under his management at the time of his death and a large group of American and English authors contributing plays for the stars. Last week application was made in the Surrogates' Court for the appointment of Daniel Frohman and Alf Hayman as administrators of the Frohman estate, and at the same time incorporation papers for the new concern were applied for at Albany.

Mr. Hayman, who occupies the same position as manager in the new company as he held with Mr. Frohman, yesterday told of the plans of the firm in the following statement:

"It is a matter of great pride to me to be able to announce that the wish of the late Charles Frohman, so often expressed to his stars, his friends, and associates during his severe illness several years ago, that if anything should happen to him his business should be conducted just as though he were absent on one of his annual European trips, is to be carried out.

"As already announced a company has been organized to be called the Charles Frohman Company.

"It is a wonderful tribute to the late 'C. F.' as a manager and friend, that not only every star who was under his management the last season remains with the company, but in addition several others with whom he was negotiating prior to his sailing on the ill-fated Lusitania. Of the 'regulars' there are Maude Adams, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, William Gillette, Billie Burke, Blanche Bates, Otis Skinner, Julia Sanderson, Marie Doro, Donald Brian, Joseph Cawthorn, and Ann Murdock. Of the new Charles Frohman stars there will be Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Cyril Maude, and Graham Browne.

"What is even more wonderful is that the following English and American authors, without a scrap of paper, have delivered or will deliver as soon as completed to this company, the new plays for the coming season which they had promised to write. The English authors are Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, W. S. Maugham, Henry Arthur Jones, C. Haddon Chambers, Michael Morton, Hubert Henry Davies, Rudolf Besier, and Alfred Sutro. Of the American authors there are Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Porter Emerson Browne, Harry B. Smith, George Hobart, Edna Ferber, Gouverneur Morris, E. E. Kidder, and Jerome D. Kern."

RETALIATE AGAINST MOVIES.

Booking Office Reduces Salaries of Actors Who Appear in Them.

The United Booking Offices, which control major vaudeville in the United States, has adopted retaliatory methods against the movies by trying to discourage its actors through a reduction in salaries from appearing in moving pictures. Victor Moore was booked to appear with Emma Littlefield in Keith's Theatre, Washington, this week, but when it was found a movie version of the "Chimmie Fadden" stories, for which Mr. Moore acted the title rôle, was to de shown in a picture theatre, the comedian's engagement was cancelled by the booking offices. A similar measure occurred in the case of Mrs. Leslie Carter, whose salary was reduced from $2,500 to $1,500 a week when a feature picture, "The Heart of Maryland," was exhibited in cities where she was billed as a vaudeville star.

The question of the effect on the drawing power of a player who also acts for the movies has been a moot one ever since the new form of amusement acquired universal proportions. Some managers have refused to let their stars act for pictures on the ground that it cheapened them, and the action of the vaudeville managers is in keeping with this policy.

FORMING OPERA COMPANY.

French Stars in French Works to Sing Here in November.

Minnie Tracey, the New York prima donna, who has sung chiefly in Paris and other European cities, announced yesterday at her home in this city, 38 West Ninety-first Street, that arrangements were under way for the formation of a grand opera company composed largely of French stars to present French operas for a season of seven weeks, beginning in November.

Among the patronesses named by Miss Tracey were Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. Whitney Warren. Among the stockholders and subscribers, she said, were Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. W. Francklyn Paris, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Frank D. Pavey, and Daniel Frohman.

The operas to be produced, she said, were "Louise," "Thaïs," "Manon," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and many others. Arrangements had been made for engagements in Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, and other cities. Lyle D. Andrews of 1,600 Broadway is the business manager of the undertaking.

TOUR FOR RUSSIAN BALLET.

Sixteen Cities in Bookings as Far West as Omaha.

Sixteen cities will be embraced by the tour of the Serge de Diaghilew Imperial Ballet Russe, which will give a season of four weeks in the Metropolitan Opera House next season. The tour will extend as far west as Omaha.

The Metropolitan Ballet Company has been negotiating to bring the company to America for the last five years, and to do so it was necessary to place a guarantee of $500,000. The entire organziation of 200 persons will be brought over, including fifty-five principals, an orchestra of seventy, and a large technical staff to look after the elaborate stage pictures for the twelve ballets of the répertoire. These settings are by Leon Bakst, the Russian artist.

Among the performers who will be seen here for the first time are Warslav Nijinski, Thamar Karsavina, Fokine, and Fokina.

CLOSE JARDIN DE DANSE.

Roof Garden of New York Theatre to Become the Palais de Glace.

The passing of the dancing craze is emphasized by the announcement of William Morris that the Jardin de Danse, above the New York Theatre, one of the first of the large dancing places opened when the tango and one-step swooped down on Manhattan three years ago, is to be converted into the Palais de Glace. The roof ended its career as a dancing resort last night, and the work of converting it into an ice palace will be begun at once.

The Palais de Glace will be patterned after similar resorts in Paris and Berlin. It will contain a large frozen space on which ice ballets will be given and patrons may skate. Refreshments will be served in boxes and a large orchestra will play. A small space will be reserved for those who haven't had enough of the fox trot.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bessie Clayton and company will replace Tempest and Sunshine on the new Palace bill this week.

A new comedy skit by Glen Macdonough, entitled "The Modern Servant Girl," will be introduced in the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre on Wednesday night. Leon Errol, Will West, and Bert Williams will appear in the scene, the last named playing the character of a negro woman for the first time.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision upholding the arrest of Conroy and Lemaire, a vaudeville team, for their failure to appear in Keith's Theatre, Providence, after a disagreement over the billing. The theatre manager obtained a civil order of arrest, as the two were non-residents, and the lower court held that since the corporation operating the theatre was a foreign one the court issuing the order lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court reversed this ruling.

Norman Tharp has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the juvenile rôle in Roi Cooper Megrue's "Under Fire," to be produced in the Hudson Theatre early in September.

Geraldine Farrar, who is acting for motion pictures at the studios of the Lasky Company at Hollywood, Cal., will attend the meeting of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League in San Francisco this week. Miss Farrar will lead the grand march at the reception and ball on Friday night, with Governor Johnson as her partner.

C. J. M'CORMACK DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Borough President of Richmond Expires in a Catholic Retreat on Staten Island.

ONCE WITH MAYOR GRANT

Defeated Nicholas Muller as Leader, Later Elected Sheriff—Stire Pitou, Jr., May Succeed Him.

Charles J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, died early yesterday morning at Mount Manersa, the retreat for Catholic laymen at Rosebank, Staten Island. He had been ill for about six months with Bright's disease and had spent some time at Lakewood and at Atlantic City in hope of improvement. When he returned about a month ago to his home at 155 Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton, physicians told him that his case was hopeless.

He remained at his home till last Friday, when he expressed a wish to visit Mount Manersa, where he had been several times before. He went to the retreat accompanied by his secretary, Frank O'Driscoll, and for two days seemed to be in fairly good condition. At about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. O'Driscoll awoke and went to Mr. McCormack's room, which adjoined his own. He found the Borough President dead. Dr. Charles J. Allers of Fort Place, New Brighton, who was summoned by telephone, said that Mr. McCormack had apparently been dead about two hours.

Mr. McCormack was born on the west side of Manhattan in 1865 and moved to Staten Island in 1895. Previous to that time he had been a confidential employe in the real estate office of Hugh J. Grant. His Staten Island career began in the employ of various lawyers as a searcher of title deeds. Soon he became active in local Democratic politics, and in 1902 was elected to the Assembly. From 1904 to 1907 he was Sheriff of Richmond County, and early in 1908 he was appointed Deputy Water Commissioner by Mayor McClellan.

In the previous year Mr. McCormack had won the Democratic leadership of the borough over Nicholas Muller, Mr. Muller being backed by Charles F. Murphy and Mr. McCormack by Mayor McClellan. When, in March, 1908, the Mayor removed Mr. Muller from his office as a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, giving as the reason that he was the largest delinquent taxpayer on Staten Island, Mr. McCormack was appointed in his place. In 1913 he was elected President of the Borough.

Stire Pitou, Jr., who was appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mr. McCormack, will act as Borough President until a successor is chosen by the Richmond members of the Board of Aldermen to fill out the unexpired term. It is considered probable that Mr. Pitou will be selected for the place.

Mr. McCormack leaves a wife and two children, Vincent and May. The daughter was taken on Saturday to St. Vincent's Hospital, West New Brighton, for an operation and does not know as yet of her father's death. Mr. McCormack's only other blood relative, a brother, was buried four weeks ago.

THEATRE PROPERTIES BURN.

Fire in M. H. France Warehouse Causes $25,000 Damage.

Many thousands of dollars' worth of scenery and theatrical effects stored in the warehouse of Millard H. France, at 504 and 506 West Thirty-eighth Street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire attained such headway that Deputy Battalion Chief Joseph Martin sent in a second alarm, and for a time it was feared the flames would spread to the three-story frame dwelling 508 West Thirty-eighth Street, next to the warehouse.

The fire was discovered by a passer-by, and by the time the firemen arrived a dense volume of smoke was pouring from the building. It took three hours to get the flames under control, and, because of the nature of the building and its contents, it was necessary to dig holes in the roof to direct the streams of water.

The street floor of the building is occupied by the Miller, Funk & Hageman Company, grocers. Chief Martin said he could not estimate the damage done to the stock of the store and to the contents of the storage house, but he fixed the damage to the building at $25,000.

When it looked as though the fire would spread, Mrs. Mary Lang and her family, who occcupied No. 508, were ordered to the street. Horses in a nearby stable were turned loose in the street.

Three firemen were overcome by the dense smoke from the burning scenery. They were carried to the sidewalk, where they were revived.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY PARADE

Fifteen Thousand Long Island Members Gather at Freeport.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 11.—About 15,000 members of the Holy Name Societies of the Long Island Diocese came here for their annual rally today. The town was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Papal colors in honor of the visitors.

The Rev. John J. L. O'Toole, pastor of the Church of Our Holy Redeemer, welcomed the visitors in a short address.

Senator Bernard M. Patten of Queens touched upon the war in Europe and spoke of the havoc it has caused.

The Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis of Westbury, President of the International Truth Society, was also a speaker.

Leon Mooser.

Leon Mooser, a brother of George Mooser, manager for Oliver Morosco, died yesterday in San Francisco, in his forty-first year, according to information received here last night. He had lived for fifteen years in the Orient and was the founder of the Insular Light Insurance Company of Shanghai, China. Mr. Mooser also represented the Mooser enterprises in China and was widely known in the Philippine Islands. He suffered a sunstroke early in the year, and returned to his home in San Francisco last May. Mr. Mooser was a member of the Lambs and Friars Clubs of this city, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and a number of clubs and social organizations in the Orient. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Mooser of San Francisco, who, with two sisters and a brother, survive him.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS SPLIT.

Movement in Queens Now Has Two Sets of Leaders.

The woman suffrage movement in Queens County has assumed a bit of the nature of man-made politics. There has been opened in the Queens Plaza court building a headquarters for the Woman's Suffrage Central Campaign Committee. The regular county organization of the Woman Suffrage Party has its headquarters at 335 Jackson Avenue, and is under the leadership of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, whose interest in the attack on Mrs. Clara Ellert resulted in the conviction of Harry Scanlon for complicity in the attack.

Miss Eliza MacDonald of Flushing is Chairman of the new organization. She said last night that its purposes were neither in co-operation nor rivalry with Mrs. Eno's. Mrs. Clara B. Thompson of Forest Hills is Secretary and Mrs. John J. Halleran, wife of Tax Commissioner Halleran, is Treasurer. The new organization is frank in its declaration that it does not believe the district system headed by Mrs. Eno has done all for the cause that might be done in Queens.

Interest attaches to the new organization because of the obviously favorable attitude on the part of the members of the old Democratic organization. The women have been invited to use the Shinnecock Clubhouse for meetings. To this organization belong Patrick J. Mara and John J. Halleran.

SUFFRAGE PHONE CAMPAIGN.

On July 25 Women Will Use Wire in Effort for Converts.

Telephone Day is to be the next event in the suffrage campaign, and July 25 has been set apart for the conversion of voters by wire. Every suffragist in the city, State and nation is to be asked to telephone to two doubtful voters on Telephone Day and endeavor to win them to the cause. Printed instructions are to be issued later, with a form of message to be sent to get the most substance into the shortest period of time.

Suffragists will visit big hotels and central exchanges to send the messages, and prizes are to be offered for the best campaign suggestions to be given by telephone girls.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER DEAD

Daughter of Pioneer German Merchant Passes Away in Orange.

Mrs. Matilda Coster Van Rensselaer, widow of Stephen Van Rensselaer, died on Saturday at her home on Northfield Road, West Orange, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

She was a daughter of Charles Augustus Heckscher, who came to this country from Germany in 1830. For some years after his arrival he was Consul of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, and then became senior partner of Heckscher & Coster, one of the leading mercantile houses of that day. Later he became identified with the development of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's mother was Miss Georgina Louisa Coster, a daughter of John Gerard Coster, and who was prominent in society and noted for her great beauty.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer married Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1864. He was a Major during the civil war, attached to the staff of General Ayres, and was wounded on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Van Rensselaer was a direct descendant from Killaen Van Rensselaer, the founder of the family, who obtained the land grant from the Dutch West India Company, which included practically all the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's sisters were Mrs. Arthur De Saulles, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and the late Mrs. Philip Lydig. Her brothers were the late John G. and C. A. Heckscher, noted as horsemen.

She had been a resident of the Oranges for the last forty years, and was a leader in society there. She was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and one of the oldest members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in West Orange.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is survived by two sons, Charles A. Van Rensselaer of this city and Stephen Van Rensselaer of West Orange, who at one time joined Prof. Carlisle's World Aggregation of Rough Riders, and is a well-known sportsman, and two daughters, Mrs. J. Magee Ellsworth and Mrs. George G. White, Jr., of this city.

Ex-Judge H. L. Waldo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Henry L. Waldo, former Federal Judge of the New Mexico District, died here yesterday in his seventy-second year. He practiced in Santa Fé, N. M., and was formerly associated with United States Senator Thomas B. Catron and former Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. WANDEL, a Vice President of the Bushwick Savings Bank and a member of the firm of Hardy, Voorhees & Co., lumber dealers, died yesterday at his home, 878 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital and a resident of Brooklyn for many years. His widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

CHARLES A. BLAKESLEY, for many years an editorial writer on The Kansas City Star, died at his home in Kansas City yesterday. He had been ill with typhoid fever for a week.

JOHN A. MULLEN, former Chief of the Fire Department in Boston, died in that city last night after a long illness. Soon after he resigned, after serving for forty years, he suffered a nervous breakdown. He was 65 years old.

WILLIAM TREVIRANUS, a member of the firm of Treviranus & Gardner, brick manufacturers, died on Saturday night at the Polyclinic Hospital, in his fifty-second year. He was a Mason and lived on Rover Street in Hackensack, N. J. His widow survives him.

JEREMIAH CHARLES ATWATER, a broker of this city, died yesterday at the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., in his fiftieth year. He lived at 40 Oakwood Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., and is survived by his mother, widow, and two children.

JOHN J. HUGHES, who had lived in Montclair for six years, died yesterday at his home, 31 Brookfield Road, in that town, in his forty-sixth year. His mother, two sisters, and two brothers survive him.

HERMAN LOVEMAN, a member of the firm of Loveman & Herzog, embroidery manufacturers, died on Saturday at his home, 408 West 150th Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Austria and came to this country when a boy. Mr. Loveman is survived by his widow and a daughter.

ADOLPH KIES, Vice President of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, died on Saturday at his home, 308 East Fifty-eighth Street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Germany and came to this city from London thirty-seven years ago. Mr. Kies was President of the Round Table Association of Terrace Garden, and was a member of the Eisenkranz, the German Press Club, and other German societies. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter, whose husband was recently killed in Flanders while serving with the German army.

Mrs. EMMA WESLEY LOCKWOOD, widow of Colonel Abram L. Lockwood, who commanded the 120th, New York Volunteers in the Civil War, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Philip V. D. Lockwood, at 20 Claremont Avenue, Mount Vernon, in her seventy-ninth year. She was born in this city and had lived in Mount Vernon for the last nine years. Two sons survive her.

Mrs. JOSEPH THOMPSON, whose husband was a merchant in this city, died on Saturday at her home, 92 South Highland Avenue, Ossining, N. Y., in her sixty-seventh year. She was a member of the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Civic League. Two grandchildren survive her.

INVESTORS PROPERLY ADVISED HAVE REAPED FORTUNES IN REAL ESTATE.

If you have hesitated to invest, doubtless it was because you have not had reliable, expert advice.

Fully realizing that out reputation and success depend on the advice we give our clients, we strongly urge you to write to-day for information concerning the Absolute Auction Sale of 400 lots and 7 houses at

Edgemere Crest

Edgemere, Long Island,

July 24-26, 1915

Let us show you how to make money in Real Estate, even though you cannot attend this Sale.

Only 10% Cash Required; Balance Monthly Payments

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AUCTIONEERS

11 BROADWAY

Mrs. Evelyn Poor Gardiner.

Mrs. Evelyn Poor Gardiner, wife of Philip P. Gardiner, a lawyer, of this city, died on Saturday at her Summer home at Southampton. L. I. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper Poor and made her début in 1908. Mrs. Gardiner was married in 1910, her husband being a son of ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner. Her city home was at 33 East Sixty-ninth Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GALLUB.—July 5, 45 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. P. Gallub, a son.

OPPENHEIMER.—July 5, 393 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Oppenheimer, a son.

SCHNAPER.—July 10, 557 2d Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schnaper, a daughter.

SPEIR.—July 7, 150 East 91st St., to Mr. and Mrs. M Speir, a son.

TRIPP.—July 8, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Tripp, a daughter.

WEINGARTEN.—July 9, 580 West 176th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Weingarten, a daughter.

WERTHEIM.—July 5, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs H. Wertheim, a son.

WOLLNER.—July 9, Hahnemann Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Wollner, a son.

Engaged

SHELDON—STANTON.—Dr. and Mrs. John Gilman Stanton of New London, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Cooper Stanton, to Mr Harrison Tweed Sheldon of New Haven Conn.

WEISS—BAUMEL.—Julia Baumel to Julius Weiss.

BERNSTEIN—COBLE.—Fannie Coble to Max Bernstein.

BLACK—GOLDSTEIN.—Pearl Goldstein to Bernard Black.

COHN—ARKY.—Rosalind Arky to Samuel A. Cohn.

EVERS—MORRISON.—Rae Morrison to Richard C. Evers.

FEUERSTEIN—BENEDICT.—Ruth Benedict to Rudolph J. Feuerstein.

FISHER—NEWMARK.—Josephine Newmark to D. Malcolm Fisher.

GLINERT—KRAKOWER.—Tillie R. Krakower to Maurice O. Glinert.

HARRIS—KARPF.—Caroline Karpf to Uriah Harris.

HARTMAN—STEIN.—Estelle Stein to Emanuel M. Hartman.

HYMAN—OPPENHEIM.—Lena E. Oppenheim to Charles Hyman.

KLEIN—KANTROWITZ.—Ida Kantrowitz to Samuel Klein.

KOHNFELDER — GREENFIELD.—Gertrude Greenfield to Harry Kohnfelder.

MAHE—CAEMMERER.—Pauline Caemmerer to George E. Mahe.

SOLOMON—LEVY.—Mathilde Levy to Louis H. Solomon.

SQUIRES—ZEMPLINER.—Anna Zempliner to Sigmund Squires.

STERN—AFFERIAT.—Ruth Afferiat to Walter S. Stern.

Married

HYMES—OESTREICHER.—July 5, Byrdie W. Oestreicher to Maurice Hymes.

SMITH—KILDUFF.—July 10, Josephine G. Kilduff to Arthur G. Smith.

Brooklyn.

GREGORY—KILEY.—July 10, Annie A. Kiley to Willard R. Gregory.

LEFKOWITZ—GOLDSMITH.—July 5, Maud F. Goldsmith to Joseph Lefkowitz.

MORRISON—MARKS.—July 7, Louise M. Marks to Dr. Frederick J. Morrison.

Newark.

DANNECKER—STAHL.—July 7, Esther G. Stahl to John M. Dannecker.

MUKER—SEIDLER.—July 5, Hattie Seidler to Arthur Muker.

Died

ADRIANCE. — Suddenly, Harry Elbert, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Floy Adriance. Funeral Monday afternoon, Fort Edward, N. Y.

BARDO.—Mary, in her 67th year, on July 11, beloved mother of Harry and Joe, Carrie and Jennie Fishman, Celia and Michael. Funeral Tuesday at 10 A. M., 121 West 114th St.

BEMMATT.—Dr. James A., on Monday, July 12, 1915, of 2,101 5th Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOCK.—After a short illness, Saturday, July 10, Abraham E. Block, beloved husband of Hulda Block (nee Goldwater.) Funeral Monday morning, at 10:30, from his late residence, 2,260 83d St., Bensonhurst.

BRIGGS.—On July 9, at Long Island College Hospital, Lytton, son of the late Leonidas and Sarah Lowrey Briggs, aged 67 years. Funeral services at Grace P. E. Church, corner Grace Court and Hicks St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 12, at 2:30 P. M.

DRESSER.—Suddenly, on July 10, 1915, New York City, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, in his 49th year. Funeral private.

EUSTIS.—James Biddle, son of the late Hon. James Biddle Eustis of New Orleans, on July 8, at his residence, 689 Lexington Av., New York. Services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York, at 11 A. M. Monday, July 12. New Orleans papers please copy.

GABAUDAN.—On Saturday, July 10, 1915, Josephine G. Gabaudan of St. Luke's Home, daughter of the late Arthur Wellsley and Janet Hoffman Gabaudan. Funeral service at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Tuesday, July 13, 1915, at 10 A. M.

GARDINER.—On Saturday, July 10, at Southampton, Evelyn Poor, wife of Philip Parkhurst Gardiner and daughter of James Harper and Evelyn Bolton Poor. Private services at Easthampton Tuesday afternoon. Interment at convenience of family.

GAUL.—James Harvey, July 10, 1915, age 73, the beloved husband of Louise Bartlett Gaul. Services at residence, 943 Greene Av., Brooklyn, July 12, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Ghent, Binghamton, and Bainbridge papers please copy.

GEBHARD.—On July 11, Frederick, beloved brother of Herman and August Gebhard. Funeral private.

GOHLIN.—On July 11, 1915, Ebba T. Gohlin. Funeral services at St. George's P. E. Church, Main St., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HANNAM.—Isabela Marum, on Saturday, July 10, widow of William Hannam, at her home, 557 West 174th St., in her 81st year. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

JONES.—On Sunday, July 11, 1915, Emma A., daughter of the late Israel S. Jones. Funeral from her late residence, 135 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, July 13. Interment private.

KOHNSTAMM.—On Friday, July 9, 1915, Viola E., wife of Edward Kohnstamm. Funeral services at her late residence, 598 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Monday, July 12, at 2:30 P. M.

MAXWELL.—At her home, 239 10th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 10, Caroline Hubbard, widow of Alexander Maxwell, in her 86th year. Funeral services Monday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McLEAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 9, 1915, at Oak Beach, L. I., Durant McLean of Brooklyn, beloved husband of Eva V. McLean. Funeral services at chapel, Pinelawn Cemetery, Tuesday, July 13, on arrival of train leaving Flatbush Av. station, L. I. Railroad, at 10:01 A. M.

MORGAN.—At Seville, Spain, on July 9, 1915, George Denison Morgan, son of the late George Hale and Sarah Spencer Morgan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—Robert E. Palmer, suddenly, July 9, 1915, beloved husband of Alma M. Palmer and beloved son of Elizabeth Smith. Funeral from the house of his stricken mother, 1,999 Anthony Av., New York City, at 9:30 A. M., Monday, July 12, thence to Church of Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., Bronx. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PATTERSON.—In Yonkers, N. Y., July 11, after a short illness, Jeanne Rowell Patterson, infant daughter of Laurence and Lucia Rowell Patterson. Interment at Clarkson, N. Y.

PFEFFER.—Marie, on July 10, 1915, beloved wife of Joseph Pfeffer, mother of Karl and Margaret, at her late residence, 980 Simpson St. Interment Tuesday, private.

RHEES.—On Sunday, July 11, 1915, Annie McCutchen, widow of John Evans Rhees, entered into rest at her late residence, 2,619 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, in her 84th year. Funeral private.

SAUREL.—July 11, 1915, Gabrielle, daughter of Paul and Gabrielle Saurel, in her 9th year. Funeral services Tuesday, July 13, at 10 A. M., at the Chapel of St. Regis, 628 West 140th St.

SEXTON.—Katherine Cole Wood, wife of Augustus Wilder Sexton, on July 10, 1915, at her residence, 180 West 119th St., New York. Funeral services at the Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., Tuesday, July 13. Take 1:40 boat to St. George and Richmond trolley there. Kindly omit flowers.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On July 10, 1915, at West Orange, N. J., Matilda Coster, widow of Stephen Van Rensselaer and daughter of the late Charles A. Heckscher. Funeral services at Grace Church, New York City, Tuesday, July 13, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WANDEL.—On Sunday, July 11, 1915, William Simonson Wandel, aged 63, at his late residence, 878 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALTIERI.—Nellie, 312 East 124th St., July 9, aged 35. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BARRY.—Edward, 237 West 10th St., July 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BEGLEY.—Mary, 307 Alexander Av., Bronx, July 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BELLABY.—Raymond, 904 East 218th St., July 9, aged 4 months.

BODKIN.—Howard, 1,743 1st Av., July 9.

CAIRNS.—James, 332 East 23d St., July 9.

COULON.—Thomas, 1,902 Wallace Av., Bronx, July 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Louise, 409 West 22d St., July 9.

FISCHER.—John J., 210 West 67th St., July 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FORD.—Annie, 525 West 123d St., July 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREIS.—Peter, 128 Park Av., July 9.

HEALEY.—Annie, 584 Washington St., July 9.

HILLEBRECHT.—Henry C., 301 West 47th St., July 10, aged 77. Funeral service today.

JOYCE.—Mary, 530 Timpson Place, July 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KIEL.—Adolph, 308 East 58th St., July 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KLINGLER.—Henry, 2,114 Clinton Av., Bronx, July 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LABISHINER.—Martha, 246 Manhattan Av., July 10.

LANGTON.—Josephine A., 204 West 114th St., July 10, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LOESHMANN.—John, 345 East 9th St., July 10, aged 50.

LOVEMAN.—Herman, 408 West 150th St., July 9.

LUDWIG.—John L., July 9, aged 91. Funeral 465 9th Av., today, 1 P. M.

McCUE.—Catherine, 657 8th Av., July 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGOWAN.—Agnes, 687 Jackson Av., Bronx, July 9. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

McMULLIN.—Jennie, 183 West 128th St., July 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McPIKE.—John, 444 West 33d St., July 9.

OCKERT.—Phoebe, 905 Watts Av., Bronx, July 10, aged 46.

OLSEN.—Halfdon, New York Hospital, July 9, aged 25.

O'ROURKE.—Margaret, 83 West 103d St., July 10. Funeral private.

QUIGG.—Frances, 469 West 157th St., July 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SHIELDS.—James, 102 West 106th St., July 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WALLACH.—Fanny, 50 West 112th St., July 10, aged 62. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAUER.—John, 218 Troutman St., July 9, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BROSCHART.—Fredericka, 998 Hart St., July 8, aged 67. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COSTA.—Estevan F., 3d, 1,279 Hancock St., July 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CURTISS.—Platt C., 914 East 19th St., July 10, aged 78. Funeral service today.

EHMANN.—Gustave J., July 9. Funeral 434 Central Av., today, 2:30 P. M.

FINLEY.—Thomas, 781 Herkimer St., July 9, aged 86.

GLEAS.—Albert, 86 9th Av., July 9.

HEMPHILL.—Catherine, 160 Quincey St., July 10. Funeral service today.

KREBS.—Elizabeth, 367 Douglas St., July 9, aged 85. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MADDEN.—Michael, July 9, aged 46. Funeral 744 Myrtle Av.

MATTHEWS.—Charles T., 225 Prospect Av., July 9. Funeral service today.

NELSON.—Margaret, 430 45th St., July 9, aged 86. Funeral today.

SULLIVAN.—Honora, 1,505 Bath Av., July 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TAYLOR.—Edward M., July 9. Funeral 18 Clinton St., private.

YERKES.—John, 1,285 Fulton St., July 9, aged 66.

Jersey City and Newark.

BANISTER.—Edna M., 321 South 11th St., Newark, July 10 aged 30. Funeral tomorrow.

BRAXTON.—William E., Newark, July 9.

BROWN.—Rachael, 23 Fge Av., Jersey City, July 9, aged 30.

CREAN.—Mary J., 9 Hudson St., Newark, July 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

CULLIGAN.—Charles, 189 Bergen St., Newark, July 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FREID.—Calvin T., 247 Mulberry St., Newark, July 10.

HYNES.—Thomas, 13 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, July 9, aged 23.

KECK.—Catherine, Newark, July 9.

PASLACK.—Isabella, Newark, July 10. Funeral notice later.

SISCO.—Thomas A., 248 2d Av., Newark, July 10, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SMITH.—John H., 197 Bowers St., Jersey City, July 10, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

HERWEG.—Theodore E., Ridgewood, July 9, aged 3 months.

JOHNSON.—Robert, Ridgewood, July 9, aged 3 years.

LAPATA.—Nicola, 172 4th St., Long Island City, July 9.

MARSHALL.—FRANK B., Rockville Centre, July 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

NUGENT.—Raymond, 301 Graham Av., Long Island City, July 9, aged 24.

PASCHAL.—Oscar J., Far Rockaway, July 9, aged 2.

RAND.—Stephen, 25 Steinway Av., Astoria, July 10.

SILK.—Helen J., Richmond Hill, July 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Cornelia H., Rockaway Beach, July 9, aged 26.

In Memoriam

CHURCHILL.—Anna E., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, today, 9 A. M.

FRANKENHEIM.—Rebecca, unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, July 18, 3 P. M.

HICKEY.—William O., mass St. Stanislaus Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

HOLLAND.—John, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

KEELEN.—Bridget and Edward, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

LANDOLT.—Henry L., in memory of; died July 12, 1912.

McCAGUE.—Mary R., mass Blessed Sacrament Church, today, 9 A. M.

MANNHEIMER.—Jeanette, in memory of; died July 14, 1913.

MARX.—Fanny, unveiling monument Salem Fields Cemetery, July 18, 2:30 P. M.

SIMPSON.—Bernard, in memory of; died July 15, 1909.

ZIMMER.—Edward, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, July 25, 3:30 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL [illegible]

CEMETERIES.

KENSICO CEMETERY

Before buying see Kensico, 34 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. Ask for information at City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill [illegible]

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Lots of small size for sale. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
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1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

YANKEES DEFEAT CLEVELAND—BEHR WINS AT TENNIS—CYCLING—YACHTING—BOXING

YANKEES WIN IN TWELVE INNINGS

Plucky Uphill Battle Gives New York Victory Over Cleveland by 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—The New York Americans proved this afternoon that by sticking everlastingly to it there was such a thing as winning a game with everything against them. Out-batted nearly all the way, with less chances to score than their opponents, they kept plugging away until they won a twelve-inning battle by the score of 5 to 2.

Brown and Hagerman for eleven innings gave a pretty exhibition of pitching, but in the twelfth, after two men were out of the way, Hagerman weakened, and four singles in a row sent the Yankees into the lead, where they remained. As on Saturday, Cleveland wasted efforts, showing why they are at the bottom of the ladder.

In the second inning doubles by Pipp and Hartzell netted a run for the New Yorks. Cleveland had almost as good a chance, but let it pass. Kirke led off with a single and Chapman beat out a bunt. Smith got in the way of his own sacrifice hit, and was called out. Then Barbare dropped the ball in front of Brown, who caught Kirke at third. In the sixth New York added a run through a little luck and a nap indulged in by Rip Hagerman. Pipp's single was a carom off Kirke that landed at Hammond's feet, but neither Kirke nor Hagerman could get to first ahead of the runner. Then, with one out, Hartzell bunted, and Hagerman stood looking at the ball while Pipp raced home from third and Hartzell sprinted to first.

Cleveland tied the score in their half of the sixth, when they might have had three or more runs, for Brown appeared to weaken. With one out Graney drew a pass to first. Kirke singled and Graney held second. Chapman drove the ball to left field, and both men scored, but Chapman tried for second when the sprint seemed impossible, and was caught by Hartzell's throw. Smith followed with a single that would have scored Chapman and was out trying to steal. In the seventh Peckinpaugh saved the game by stopping a hard bounded by Southworth for the third out just as Hagerman, who had made a two-bagger to deep centre, was crossing the plate.

After the sixth the Yankees were unable to do much with Hagerman, and at the end of eleven innings the score stood two-all, with eight hits credited to the visitors and 11 to the Indians. With the two men gone in the twelfth Cook started trouble for Hagerman with a single between first and second. Peckinpaugh, Maisel and Pipp duplicated the trick and three runs were added to the score before the side was out.

Brown walked Barbare to start the final half of the twelfth, but O'Neill hit into a double play, and Hoffman, who batted for Hagerman, grounded to Pipp. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cook, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Pe'k'h, ss.	6	1	3	2	5
Maisel, 3b.	5	1	1	3	1
Pipp, 1b.	6	2	3	15	0
High, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
Hart'l, lf.	4	0	3	2	1
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	4	7
Nun k'r, c.	5	0	0	5	3
Brown, p.	5	0	1	0	1
Total	44	5	14	†35	18

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, cf.	5	0	0	0	0
H'm'd, 2b.	5	0	1	0	7
Gran'y, lf.	4	1	0	5	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	1	2	14	0
Chap'n, ss.	5	0	3	9	1
Smith, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
O'Neill c.	5	0	1	2	7
Hag'n, p.	4	0	2	0	4
*Hoff'n	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	2	12	36	21

*Batted for Hagerman in twelfth inning.
†Smith out, hit by batted ball.
Error—O'Neill.

New York ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—5
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Kirke, Hagerman, Pipp, Hartzell. Sacrifice hit—High. Stolen bases—Chapman, Barbare, Maisel, (2.) Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp, (2.) First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 3; off Brown, 8. Hit by pitched balls—By Hagerman, 2; by Brown, 2. Struck out—By Hagerman, 2; by Brown, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 9. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

Senators Break Losing Streak.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Washington and Chicago divided a double header today. The visitors won the first game, 8 to 3, and breaking their losing streak, but dropped the second game, by a 12 to 5 score. In the opening contest the visitors batted Faber all over the field, after two were out in the fourth inning, and won easily thereafter. Gallia pitched in fine form for Washington and receiving good support in the pinches. Cicotte held the visitors at his mercy in the second game, allowing hits in only the fifth and last innings. Chicago on the other hand batted Engle, Ayres, and Hopper for sixteen safeties. Scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	2	2	0	0
Fost'r, 2b.	5	1	2	3	3
Milan, cf.	3	2	2	4	0
Shanks, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Gan'il, 1b.	4	1	2	0	0
Con'ly, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2
Henry, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Wil'ms, c.	1	0	0	8	1
McB'e, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
Gallia, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	36	8	12	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	5	1	0	1	1
W'a'er, ss.	5	0	2	2	2
E.C'l's, 2b.	5	0	3	2	4
Fo'n'r, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0
Brief, 1b.	2	0	1	9	0
J. C'l's, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Felsch, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Daly, c.	2	0	0	0	0
B'b'e, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Benz, p.	0	0	0	0	3
*Quinlan	1	0	0	0	0
Russ'll, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Total	36	3	10	27	17

*Batted for Benz in fifth inning.
Errors—Foster, Schalk.

Washington ....1 0 1 4 1 0 0 0 1—8
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3

Two-base hits—McBride, Milan, Moeller. Three-base hits—Shanks, Moeller. Stolen bases—Milan, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 7; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Gandil. Double play—Connolly, Foster and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Gallia, 4. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 3 2-3 innings; off Benz, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Russell, 2 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Milan;) by Gallia, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Gallia, 6. Passed ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	2	1	1	2	0
We'v'r ss.	5	1	3	0	2
E.Cl's, 2b.	4	1	3	3	5
Fo'n'r, 1b.	5	1	1	12	0
J.C'l's, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Felsch, lf.	2	2	1	1	0
Schalk, c.	3	2	2	5	0
†Quinlan	0	0	0	0	0
Mayer, c.	0	0	0	3	0
B'b'ne, 3b.	3	3	2	1	0
Cicotte, p.	4	1	3	0	3
Total	38	12	16	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, rf.	3	0	0	1	6
Neff, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Milan, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Sha'ks, lf.	4	2	2	2	1
Gan'l, 1b.	4	1	2	9	3
C'n'ly, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1
Henry, c.	1	0	0	0	3
Wil'ms, c.	3	0	0	6	2
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	5	2
Engle, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	1	1
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
Hop'er, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	7	24	23

*Batted for Ayres in fifth inning.
†Ran for Schalk in seventh inning.
Errors—Moeller, Gandil, McBride, Engle.

Chicago ....0 0 2 5 0 1 4 0 .—12
Washington ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4—5

Two-base hits—Schalk, Williams. Three-base hit—Weaver. Home run—Gandil. Stolen bases—Cicotte, Blackburne, Weaver, Milan, (2,) Shanks, (2,) Connolly, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 9; Washington, 5. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, E. Collins, Leibold. Double plays—Ayres and McBride; Gandil and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Engle, 3; off Hopper, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Engle, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Ayres, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Hopper, 9 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Engle, (J. Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 4.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 12; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 2; Baltimore, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 7; Kansas City, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 6; Jersey City, 5.
Jersey City, 4; Toronto, 3.
Rochester, 6; Providence, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	37	35	.514
St. Louis	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	35	36	.493
New York	32	35	.477
Cincinnati	30	37	.448
Boston	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	49	27	.645
Boston	44	26	.629
Detroit	46	29	.613
New York	38	37	.507
Washington	33	38	.465
St. Louis	28	44	.389
Philadelphia	28	46	.378
Cleveland	26	45	.366

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
St. Louis	44	30	.595
Kansas City	44	32	.579
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburgh	40	34	.541
Newark	40	36	.526
Brooklyn	31	45	.408
Buffalo	31	47	.397
Baltimore	29	45	.392

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	38	23	.623
Buffalo	33	26	.559
Montreal	35	32	.523
Harrisburg	31	31	.500
Richmond	30	30	.500
Toronto	33	37	.471
Rochester	29	36	.446
Jersey City	27	41	.397

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia. (Two Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

Wyckoff Weakens Against St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—After his team mates had gained a lead of one in the fifth inning today, Wyckoff weakened and allowed St. Louis to pile up three more runs against Philadelphia, thus giving the locals the game, 6 to 4. Two errors in the fifth counted heavily against the visitors. Weilman relieved Lowdermilk in the sixth inning and held Philadelphia hitless. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Aus'n, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Sisler, lf.	4	2	1	8	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	0	5	2
D.W'h, cf.	2	2	1	1	0
Ho'rd, 1b.	2	1	1	8	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Sev'eld, c.	3	0	1	6	2
Lo'm'k, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Well'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Leary	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	5	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'r'hy, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
J.W'sh, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Str'nk, cf.	4	1	1	1	1
Old'ng, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Sch'g, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
McI'is, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Lapp, c.	3	0	0	3	0
McA'y, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Kopf, ss.	3	0	1	2	1
Wy'off, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Malone	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	24	11

*Batted for Wyckoff in eighth inning.
†Batted for Lowdermilk in fifth inning.
Errors—Lajoie, McAvoy, Austin, Lavan.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 .—6
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Oldring, Lavan. Stolen bases—Sisler, Howard. Double plays—Lavan and Pratt; Lajoie and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 3; off Wyckoff, 4; off Weilman, 2. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 7 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk, (Oldring.) Struck out—By Wyckoff, 4; by Lowdermilk, 3; by Weilman, 2. Umpires Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	6	12	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	—	5	13	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Crutcher, Verbout and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	4	2
Jersey City	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	.	—	4	8	3

Batteries—Luque and Kelly; Ring and Tragressor and Reynolds.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	—	6	13	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	0

Batteries—Huenecke and Williams; Cooper and Casey.

Knights of Columbus League.

											R.	H.	E.
Unity	0	0	6	2	6	0	4	0	0	—	18	18	1
24th District	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	—	6	12	2

Batteries—Dunn and Ryan; Kelly and Menzie.

											R.	H.	E.
Mystic Rose	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	—	7	10	3
San Salvador	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	6	11	8

Batteries—Reilly and Maier; McCafferty, Morron and Healy.

											R.	H.	E.
Xavier	2	3	2	8	2	1	1	2	0	—	16	18	2
Brownson	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	3	8	2

Batteries—Miller, Smith and Scott; Goff and Regan.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Xavier	6	1	.857	Unity	3	4	.429
San Salvador	6	2	.750	23d District	3	4	.429
Mystic Rose	5	3	.625	18th District	1	4	.200
24th District	4	4	.500	Brownson	1	7	.125

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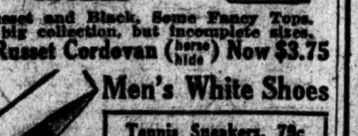
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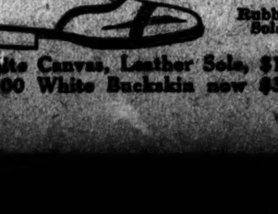
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$6.00 White Buckskin now $3.49

FOREIGN CYCLISTS WIN FIVE RACES

Goullet and McNamara Lead Australian Riders at the Newark Velodrome.

The bicycle races at the Velodrome in Newark yesterday was a field day for the Australian riders. They won every race in which they were represented, five in number. Alf Goullet and Reggie McNamara divided the honors of the day with two victories apiece. The former won the one-mile national championship, defeating Champion Frank Kramer, Alf Grenda and Bob Spears, and the victory places Goullet in the lead in the titular series of races by three points over Kramer. Grenda finished second, but was disqualified for switching. Spears was fourth.

Teaming and rough riding were apparent and the 9,000 spectators showed their disapproval of the tactics of the three Australians by hissing. Kramer protested, but the disqualification of Grenda was the only action taken.

Goullet defeated Donald McDougall the former amateur champion in straight heats of a short distance match. In the heat at a sixth of a mile, Goullet established a record of 2 seconds. McNamara triumphed in the Brassard race, in which Joe Fogler was an easy victim, and he also won the three-mile open after a hard fight with Oscar Egg and Menus Bedell, in which the latter finished second. Among those defeated in this event were Kramer, Goullet and Grenda.

Larry Corbett of Australia won the third of a mile handicap from the 60-yard mark; John Schlee, Newark, (40 yards,) was second, and William Hanley of California, (20 yards,) was third. Egg defeated George Seres, the paced champion of France, by almost a sixth of a mile, in a ten-mile tandem paced race. Hans Ohrt of the Olympic Club of San Francisco won both amateur races.

In the two-mile open event, Tom Grimm of the Bayview wheelmen, finished second to Ohrt, and Fred Taylor of Newark was third. Taylor trailed the Californian home in the handicap, and Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. was third.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Baltimore in a Ninth-Inning Batting Rally.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Rariden's clever throwing, catching two Baltimore players off second, and Earl Moseley's spit-ball spelled defeat for Baltimore today by a score of 2 to 1.

Newark won in the ninth inning on hits by Campbell, Roush and Shreer. The score:

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	6	0
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Bailey and Ownes; Moseley and Rariden.

Even Break at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Extra base hits gave Chicago and Kansas City one game apiece in today's double header. In the first game Zwilling, with two home runs and a double, batted in six runs for the Whales, while Brown pitched steadily in troublesome places and won over Johnson and Main, 7 to 2.

A batting rally in the seventh inning brought victory to Kansas City in the second, 4 to 3. Brown's two bagger being the most telling blow of the round. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	0
Chicago	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	.	—	7	12	2

Batteries—Johnson, Main and Easterly; Brown and Fischer.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	4	9	1
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	4	1

Batteries—Packard and Brown; Prendergast, McConnell and Wilson, Fischer.

Crandall Keeps Hits Scattered.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Although St. Louis and Pittsburgh each got seven hits in today's game the locals won, 4 to 1. Crandall kept Pittsburgh's hits well scattered, but St. Louis bunched theirs in the second and third innings. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	7	1
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	.	—	4	7	2

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; Crandall and Hartley.

Detroit Overcomes Three-Run Lead.

DETROIT, July 11.—Detroit overcame a three-run lead and defeated Boston today, 5 to 4, scoring the winning run in the ninth inning, when with one out and two on bases Crawford doubled over first base. A triple by Crawford with Cobb on base tied the score in the seventh inning. In the ninth inning, after Vitt had been retired, Kavanagh walked and Cobb drove a lightning grounder at Barry, who threw to Janvrin. With an almost certain double play ahead Janvrin fumbled the ball. Crawford then ended the game with his two-base drive. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Kav'h, 2b.	3	1	0	0	1
Cobb, cf.	4	3	2	3	0
Cr'w'd, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
Veach, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Stan'ge, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Baker, c.	0	0	0	2	1
Dauss, p.	4	0	0	1	5
‡McKee	0	0	0	0	0
§Moria'y	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	8	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Jan'n, ss.	4	0	0	0	6
Sp'k'r, cf.	4	0	0	1	1
Hob'l, 1b.	3	2	1	20	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	2	0	1
Gar'r, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2
Barry, 2b.	3	0	0	1	8
Cady, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Thom's, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Hen'sen	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	6	*25	24

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Stanage in sixth inning.
§Ran for McKee in sixth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, (2,) Mays, Burns, Vitt.

Detroit ....0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 1—5
Boston ....0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Lewis, Gardner, (2,) Crawford. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Bush, (2.) Earned runs—Boston, 4; Detroit, 3. Sacrifice hit—Veach. Double play—Baker and Bush. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 4; off Mays, 3; off Dauss, 3. Hits—Off Shore, 5 in 5 2-3 innings; off Mays, 3 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Gardner.) Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Dauss, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Louisville, 14; Minneapolis, 7. Minneapolis, 1; Louisville, 0.
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 11; Milwaukee, 2. Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Cleveland, 4. Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Indianapolis, 1. St. Paul, 1; Indianapolis, 0.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Scranton, 4.
At Troy—Binghamton, 6; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 0.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
Astoria Dinner Stakes
2-Mile Steeplechase
and 4 Other Attractive Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Automobiles from New York should take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M.—Giants vs. Cincinnati.

NORTH SIDE DOUBLES.

Lovibond and Steinkampf Beat Hunter and Ostendorf for Tennis Title.

Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment tennis star, received some consolation for the loss of his North Side title yesterday when with J. H. Steinkampf as a partner, he defeated Francis T. Hunter, the Cornell University player, and A. J. Ostendorf in the final round for the doubles championship in three straight sets at 6—3, 10—8, 6—1. The match, which was played on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club, was witnessed by a big gallery, and closed the most successful tournament in the history of the club.

Hunter, who won the singles title from Lovibond on Saturday, did not show up as well in the doubles. At times he was wild and drove many balls out of court, while he was guilty of a number of double faults. With the exception of the second set, Hunter and Ostendorf were outclassed, and the superior court generalship of the two veterans left their opponents helpless against the scientific attack of the winning pair.

The second set was an interesting one, and required eighteen games to reach a decision. Hunter and Ostendorf led several times, but Lovibond and Steinkampf stiffened when necessary and won the set with a love game. The summary:

FIRST SET. P. G.
Lovibond and Steinkampf— 4 4 4 3 3 0 4 1 5—28 6
Hunter and Ostendorf— 1 1 1 4 2 4 1 4 3—21 3

SECOND SET.
Lovibond and Steinkampf— 6 4 5 1 3 4 2 5 3 4 1 4 1 4 5 5 5 4—65 10
Hunter and Ostendorf— 5 2 7 4 5 0 4 3 5 2 4 1 4 0 7 3 8 0—58 8

THIRD SET.
Lovibond and Steinkampf— 4 4 1 4 5 4 4—26 6
Hunter and Ostendorf— 0 0 4 2 3 2 2—13 1

North Side Championship, Men's Doubles.—Fourth Round—C. Chambers and J. S. Mersereau defeated P. Martin and G. G. Glenz, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round.—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Charles Chambers and J. W. Mersereau, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round.—Arthur M. Lovibond and J. H. Steinkampf defeated F. T. Hunter and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—3, 10—8, 6—1.

Men's Singles, Consolation, First Round.—Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated H. W. Robinson by default.

Second Round.—J. Whyte defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3; P. Ferguson defeated J. G. Cannon, Jr., by default; E. H. Henderson defeated J. Ennis, 6—1, 6—4; J. W. Mersereau defeated Mr. Galland by default; Harold Swain defeated T. J. McKee by default; G. L. von Bernuth defeated Dr. Bates by default; Mr. Remdelton defeated Mr. Guiterman by default; Mr. Cartmell defeated Mr. Noble by default; G. B. Pegram defeated Mr. Pollock by default.

Third Round.—J. W. Fox defeated S. Spaeth, 6—4, 6—1; E. H. Henderson defeated F. Booth by default; Harold Swain defeated G. L. von Bernuth by default.

HAVANA REDS DEFEATED.

Cuba's Champion Baseball Club Drop Two Games to Lincoln Giants.

The Havana Reds made their metropolitan appearance yesterday at Olympic Field and were defeated in a double-header by the Lincoln Giants. The score of the first game was 8 to 2, and the second was 7 to 6. A crowd of about 3,000 saw the games and cheered the Cuban champions in their efforts to defeat the Giants.

Gonzolas, the star pitcher of the Havana Reds, was hit hard in the first game, and the dusky batsmen of the Lincolns found him for seventeen hits. Williams of the Lincoln Giants was in great form and held the Cubans down to four hits.

The second game was a close struggle, Fernadez and Langfor having a pitchers' battle, which was terminated in the ninth inning when the Lincoln Giants pushed over the winning run. The star of both games was the first baseman of the Reds, Joe Rodriguez, who covered ground and batted like a major leaguer. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Havana Reds	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	2	4	3
Lincoln Giants	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	.	—	8	17	6

Batteries—Gonsolas and Ferrer, Williams and Wiley.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Havana Reds	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	6	8	1
Lincoln Giants	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	7	6	10

Batteries—Fernadez and Ferrer; Langford and Banks and Wiley.

NEWARK CLUB TO RETURN.

New Jersey's Biggest City Will Have International Team Next Year.

Newark is going to have an International League baseball team next year, in spite of the fact that poor attendance this season caused the transfer of the club from Newark to Harrisburg, Penn., for the rest of the season. This assertion was made yesterday by President Barrow of the International League, and he stated that he still has faith in Newark as a baseball town, although the attendance at the games played there this season was poor. The Newark Club was popular with the fans and always drew paying crowds until this year, when the Federal League placed a club at Newark. According to present plans, prominent local men will be back of the club when it returns to Newark next year.

President Barrow yesterday branded as untrue the story given out to the effect that the Buffalo and Jersey City teams would be transferred to Scranton and Reading. He stated that such a move had never even been contemplated. The patronage at Jersey City has been entirely satisfactory to the league officials, and they state that Pat Donovan's team at Buffalo has drawn five times as many fans all during the season as the Federal League team in that city.

Ness Ties Cobb's Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Jack Ness, Oakland's first baseman in the Pacific Coast League, hit safely in both games today with San Francisco, making forty consecutive games in which he has made at least one hit. This ties the world's record held by Ty Cobb.

Southern Association.

At Mobile.—Mobile, 5; Nashville, 0.
At Memphis.—Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 2.
At New Orleans.—New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 1. New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 0.

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 8

A train approaches a grade crossing. The gates drop, the automatic bells sound, or the flagman appears with his warning lantern. But the chauffeur of the automobile which is coming down the road deliberately speeds up his car, smashes through the gates, and whirls across the tracks a hair's breadth ahead of the engine.

Couldn't happen, you say? It happens at least once a week on Long Island. We are doing our part to stop it. Will you do yours?

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

BEHR SURPRISES CLOTHIER AT NET

West Side Player Wins Final Round of Nassau C. C. Tennis Tourney, 3 Sets to 1.

Karl H. Behr of the West Side Tennis Club played almost perfect tennis yesterday in the final round of the men's invitation singles tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., when he defeated William J. Clothier, the former national amateur champion, three sets to one, at 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. The former internationalist demonstrated that he was properly rated by the National Association over Clothier by his overwhelming victory yesterday. Behr's success was due to his court generalship and splendid net work. He won 22 games, to 16 for Clothier, and scored 17 points more than his opponent, the totals being 182 to 115.

The West Side Club player did not find his stroke in the first set, and it was here that Clothier showed his best form. His reach enabled him to make many clever gets, which were of great help to him in point scoring, for, although he won the set 6—4, he earned but three points more than Behr.

Behr recovered his form shortly after the second set started, and by forcing tactics compelled Clothier to go to the net. With the former champion out of position, Behr passed him with sideline shots that were deadly in their accuracy. Clothier led in the second set, 4—3, when Behr rallied and won the next three games in succession, allowing his opponent but five points in the three games.

Five consecutive games were earned by Behr in the third set before Clothier succeeded in breaking through the West Side player's service. The former title holder won but two games in this set. He rallied in the third set, and for a time threatened trouble for Behr, but the latter always had sufficient in reserve to face the attack, and won the set and match at 6—4. The point score:

FIRST SET.
Behr ....2 4 4 2 4 2 1 4 5 2—30—4
Clothier .....4 1 6 4 2 4 4 1 3 4—33—6

SECOND SET.
Behr ....0 4 0 4 2 7 3 4 4 4—34—6
Clothier .....4 1 4 2 4 5 5 2 1 2—30—4

THIRD SET.
Behr ....4 4 5 4 5 3 0 7—32—6
Clothier ....2 1 3 0 3 5 4 5—24—2

FOURTH SET.
Behr ....4 6 2 4 3 4 5 4 0 4—36—6
Clothier .....2 4 4 0 5 1 7 2 4 0—28—4

SURPRISE AT SIWANOY.

Rand Defeats Bassford in Westchester Tennis Title Play.

The defeat of Abraham Bassford, Jr., of the County Tennis Club of Westchester was the feature of the tennis tournament yesterday for the championship of Westchester County, played on the courts of the Siwanoy Country Club near Mount Vernon. Bassford was eliminated from competition by R. C. Rand after a hard three-set match, at 1—6, 7—5, 6—4. Bassford was considered a likely contender for the title and in the first set appeared to justify the opinion. Rand rallied and in the second set adopted Bassford's tactics, those of a steady back-court game, with plenty of lobs. The change was a good one for Rand, who beat Bassford at his own game and captured the second and third sets and the match.

George King, the Columbia University student, joined Rand in the third round, defeating Dr. B. F. Drake at 6—2, 2—6, 6—2. W. C. Lippencott and J. Walworth played a three-set match which required forty-one games to reach a decision, Lippencott winning at 6—4, 10—12, 6—3. The summary:

Westchester County Championship, Men's Singles, First Round.—H. W. Forster defeated George B. Leach by default.

Second Round.—Dr. B. F. Drake defeated C. C. Warren by default; George King defeated Gordon Boyd, 6—0, 6—3; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated R. C. Black, 6—2, 6—1; R. C. Rand defeated C. Clarkson, 7—5, 9—7; W. C. Lippencott defeated J. Walworth, 6—4, 10—12, 6—3; R. E. Rogers defeated George H. Walker, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round.—George King defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; R. C. Rand defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 1—6, 7—5, 6—4.

WILLIAMS SHOWS FORM.

National Tennis Champion Again Wins at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Play continued this afternoon in both men's and women's singles in connection with the Exposition tennis tournament and interesting results attended the competition. Only two of the Eastern players put in an appearance at the courts, R. Norris Williams and Watson Washburn winning their matches in finished style. Maurice McLoughlin had a day of rest so the chief interest of the afternoon centred about the showing of the visitors.

The national champion was opposed to Laurence Curtis of San Francisco and won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. Williams gave evidence of continued improvement in his style, and there are many who think the Philadelphian will give McLoughlin better than a close argument in his work should the pair meet, as is expected, in the finals.

Washburn eliminated Joe Tyler, Pacific Northwest champion, from the tournament this afternoon in straight sets by the count of 6—3, 6—2. Tyler started in great shape, and for the first two games looked like a winner, while Washburn appeared a trifle slow. The Easterner braced, however, when in danger, and after the third game outclassed his opponent.

UNION SETTLEMENT GAMES.

Two Scratch Men Win Events at Members' Monthly Competition.

Two scratch men came through to victory in the members' games of the Union Settlement A. C. at Thomas Jefferson Park, 111th Street and First Avenue, yesterday. F. Balle, who conceded big handicaps to the contestants in the half-mile run, gave a good performance in breaking the worsted ahead of J. F. Lynch, who had 35 yards start, and G. Szaboga, who was off 70 yards. His time was 2:10. Balel had to do some fast running to catch Lynch, who had fifteen yards lead at the start of the final lap. The other back-marker to score was J. J. Dolan, who won the twelve-pound shotput with 44 feet 9 inches. This mark was only four inches better than that of J. F. Lynch, who, with eight feet handicap, was credited with a distance of 44 feet 4 inches. J. Schwarz, with an allowance of 11 feet, finished third with 44 feet 4½ inches.

In the sixty-yard dash H. Kuveke, starting from the seven-yard mark, captured the chief honors in 0:06 4-5. The runner-up was C. Guterman, who had six yards, and third place went to M. Steinberg, with eight yards.

C. A. O'Keefe, from the sixteen-yard mark, ran away with the 220-yard handicap from A. Bonns, who finished second from scratch. He covered the furlong in 0:23 4-5. Another scratch man, J. Schwarz, was third.

The 220-yard dash for novices went to C. Freedman, with M. Kaplan second and L. McMahon third. With the big handicap of 70 yards, J. Gross had no trouble coming home first in the mile run. F. Bailey, with 10 yards, was second, and M. Kelsh, 35 yards, was third. The winner went the route in 4:52.

Walkers Cross Five Rivers.

Ten members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in the weekly jaunt yesterday, and during the trip the walkers crossed five rivers and passed through three different counties. The orders for the walk issued by the pacemaker were "through the Ramapo Valley to Suffern." The club members left Edgewater at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and went through Fort Lee and Leonia, crossing the Bogota meadows and on to Hackensack. They continued to Arcola and turned into Paramus, crossing the Saddle River to Hohokus. The route then led through Waldwick, Allendale, Ramsey, and Mahwah to Suffern, where dinner was served. During the trip the walkers crossed the Hudson, Passaic, Hackensack, Saddle, and Ramapo Rivers, and passed through portions of Bergen, Rockland, and Orange Counties. The weather was ideal for a walking trip and was greatly enjoyed by the walkers. The next walk will take place on July 25, and will start from the Staten Island Ferry. The men who took part in yesterday walk were Pacemaker Hocking, O'Connor, Louis Labowitz, Ryan, Bernstein, Cheshire, Flynn, Salinger, Smith, and Kutner.

Draw for Woodmere Tennis.

Many of the leading tennis players in the Metropolitan district will take part in the open tournament of the Woodmere Club, which begins today on the club courts at Woodmere, L. I. The list includes Vanderbilt B. Ward, Charles Chambers, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Arthur M. Lovibond, B. J. Fixman, C. L. Johnston, Jr., G. A. L. Dionne, S. Howard Voshell, and Harold Throckmorton. The draw which was held last night follows:

Second Round, Upper Half.—Franklin P. Adams vs. H. Burr, G. Gutwillig vs. R. L. Baggs, G. Zabriskie vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum, N. H. Mason vs. B. C. Vaughan; J. G. Cannon, Jr., vs. J. Rothstein.

First Round.—E. J. Fixman vs. I. Weinstein, M. Goldman vs. E. Ashley, Dr. A. W. Waite vs. K. D. Fisher, Lieutenant W. S. Anderson vs. C. L. Johnston, Jr., H. N. Balch vs. R. S. Maynard, A. M. Lovibond vs. G. A. L. Dionne, G. Levison vs. Lincoln Reimer, Charles Chambers vs. Harold Throckmorton, Allen Tobey vs. R. B. Swain, S. Howard Voshell vs. V. B. Ward, M. T. Ackeriand vs. L. W. Fischer, Benjamin M. Phillips vs. Allen Behr, L. J. Robinson vs. L. J. Dreyfus.

Second Round, Bottom Half.—C. H. Low vs. winner Robertson-Dreyfus match, G. King vs. L. H. Fishel, C. G. Burrows vs. R. Gibson, Harold Swain vs. R. Goldman, B. Weiseltier vs. I. Wolf.

Miss Rogers Wins Motor Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 11.—Miss Ella Rogers of New York won the women's motor prize in the Philadelphia Motor Speedway run, which ended in Wildwood Crest at the home of Charles C. Dunlap, President of the association, today. Thirty cars finished, and their occupants were entertained at dinner at the Holly Beach Yacht Club at Wildwood Crest.

Today's Aqueduct Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Orotund, 108 pounds; Voiant, 109; True as Steel, 116; Sinai, 105; Nouredoin and Ethan Allen, 99 each; Lady Teresa, 102; Coy, 106; Talecarrier, 119; Helen Barbee, 113; Presumption, 110.

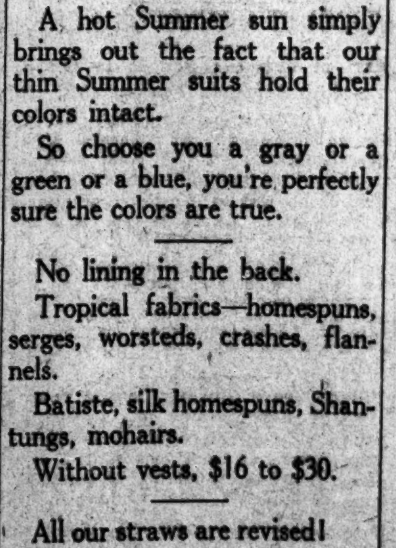
SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Zellwood, 145 pounds; Stars and Stripes, 134; Dixon Park, 145; Aberfeldy, 132; Senegambian, 144; Foxcraft, 145; Cloud, 146; The Elephant, 147; Hands Allround, 142; Roger Gordon, 134; Brush, 135; Gun Cotton, 143.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. Dr. Duenner, 107 pounds; Superstition, 102; Canto and G. M. Miller, 115 each; Ben Quince and Battery, 112 each; Guy Fisher and Lord Marshall, 115 each; Camellia, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; the Astoria Dinner Stakes; five furlongs. Lorac, Celandria, and Pleione, 114 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Camellia, 102 pounds; Ella Bryson, 109; G. M. Miller, 112; Dryad, 114; Penalty, 105; Richard Langdon, 110; Saratoga, 106; Lord Marshall, 109; Nephthys, 99; Alhena, 96; Joe Deibold, 106; Talecarrier, 118; Yadopeep, 106 Tinkle Bell, 105; Yodeles, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Hendrie and Meadowerth, 107 pounds each; Elsie Bonero, 104; Malachite, 109; Sasin, 117.



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STRATFORD SHOALS PRIZE FOR ANITA

George M. Granberry's Yacht Wins Race from New Rochelle Over 65-Mile Course.

George P. Granbery's sloop yacht Anita, manned by an expert crew of Corinthians, yesterday won the first prize in the rating class in the New Rochelle Yacht Club's long-distance race from New Rochelle to Stratford Shoal Light and return, 65 miles. She defeated R. B. Budd's Amoret on time allowance by 7 minutes 10 seconds. The third boat in the class was the Ogeemah.

The winner in the Interclub class was the Yuron, owned by W. H. Mackintosh, W. R. Manny's Whiff being second, and C. Shields's Barbara third. In the New Rochelle cruising yawl class, in which seven boats started, A. D. Seymour's Olwyn was first and Daniel Bacon's Solita second on elapsed time, and W. H. Farrell's Senora won in the Long Island Sound handicap class, with W. H. Bowes's Pontiac in second place. The summary:

RATING CLASS.
Course, 65 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Anita, G. P. Granbery	12:04:45	18:04:45
Amoret, R. B. Budd	12:09:12	18:09:12
Ogeemah, D. E. Dealy	2:36:15	20:36:15

Corrected times: Anita, 18:02:02; Amoret, 18:09:12; Ogeemah, 18:46:36.

INTERCLUB CLASS.
Course, 65 Miles.

Yuron, W. H. Mackintosh	2:14:00	20:14:00
Whiff, W. R. Manny	2:48:30	20:48:30
Barbara, C. Shields	4:15:30	22:15:30
Lecygne, A. Walter	4:26:55	22:26:55

NEW ROCHELLE CRUISING YAWLS.
Course, 65 Miles.

Olwyn, A. D. Seymour	4:27:30	22:27:30
Solita, Daniel Bacon	4:33:55	22:33:55
Havel, Teho. Wanser	5:38:50	23:38:50
Respite II., Walter Smith	6:01:40	24:01:40
Mahdeenah, W. L. Laidlaw	6:33:22	24:33:22
Guardis, C. A. Marsland	6:36:30	24:36:30
Hyperion, W. N. Davier	Did not finish.	

LONG ISLAND SOUND HANDICAP CLASS.
Course, 65 Miles.

Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	12:12:42	18:12:42
Senora, W. H. Farrell	12:28:15	18:28:15
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	3:35:00	21:35:00
Kenmuir, V. P. Krauss	4:10:12	22:10:12

The application of the percentages may change the results in some of the classes.

JAMAICA BAY REGATTA.

Gravesend Bay Fleet Sails to Rendezvous for Special Race.

For the first time in the history of Brooklyn yachting a fleet of Gravesend Bay boats sailed around Norton's Point, along the shore of Coney Island, and into Jamaica Bay to take part in the races of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay yesterday. The squadron was led by Commodore George R. Le Sauvage, Bensonhurst Yacht Club, and was made up of his flagship Joy, Careless, Oriole, La Cubana, Sea Call, Waukan II., and May, all members of the handicap class of the lower bay.

The craft sailed in a special division of the annual Old Orchard Light race of the Jamaica Bay Association. The Chairman of the Regatta Committee had no allowances for the craft, and they raced subject to handicaps to be figured later. On actual time La Cubana, the property of B. Bronander, led the fleet around the course.

Two divisions of the Jamaica Bay classes filled. Among the cabin sloops the winner on both actual and corrected time was Effingham Wilson's Curlew. On corrected time the cabin catboat class was taken by G. G. Brown's Sindbad.

The course was from off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club to and around the Old Orchard Light, a distance of twenty-two nautical miles. The Gravesend Bay boats made an exceptionally pretty start, the seven crossing almost on the gun. The wind was fresh and from the south, giving the craft a close reach to the light. It hauled into the southeast as the yachts returned, and they again were able to lay their course, barring a few short hitches, toward the finish line.

Walkers in Fort Hamilton Trip.

Twenty-five members of the American Walkers' Association took part in the weekly walk yesterday and journeyed from the subway station at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to Fort Hamilton and return, a distance of twelve miles. The walkers traveled at a good pace, but did not indulge in any fast walking. Those who took part in the trip were C. Lang, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., E. J. Lang, W. Frank, B. Postman, W. Postman, F. Lackemacker, S. Friedman, D. Mooney, P. Gardner, S. Brodsky, F. Senfert, J. Haitigan, B. Sherman, S. Klein, A. W. Meyer, A. Milek, D. Goldberger, J. Daniells, G. H. Swartz, F. Gage, W. D. Boekeman, J. Liebowitz, and F. Heath. Next Sunday's walk will start from the 130th Street Ferry at 8 o'clock, and the route will lead to Englewood and return.

FLYAWAY FINISHES FIRST.

F. L. Upjohn's Boat Again Wins Prize in Cornfield Motor Boat Race.

Flyaway, carrying the pennant of the Huntingdon Yacht Club, owned by F. L. Upjohn and piloted by her former owner, James A. Taylor, for the second time, won the annual race to Cornfield Lightship and return, held under the auspices of the Colonial Yacht Club, for the Hunt perpetual trophy. The distance is 210 miles, and the winner's elapsed time was 10 hours 21 minutes.

Five boats started. They were sent away in two divisions, Flyaway and Houp-La, owned by Harold Wasson of the New York Yacht Club, left the club anchorage at the foot of 140th Street at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, while the other three slower boats were sent away eight hours earlier.

The Houp-La met with an accident on the return trip and was unable to finish. When off Eaton's Neck she ran into a number of floating logs and had to put into City Island. At the time of the mishap Wasson's boat was one hour ahead of the Flyaway. Cero, owned by W. P. Frost of the Columbia Yacht Club, was second.

The last boat to return was the Canisteo, owned and piloted by Commodore N. J. Baker of the Colonial Yacht Club. She arrived at the club anchorage at 2:41 yesterday afternoon. The owner on landing received quite an ovation for his plucky efforts in making the round trip, the course being considered a particularly severe test for motor boats.

The Amaranth, owned by Ex-Commodore Totten, had engine trouble, and was forced to abandon the race when only ten miles out.

Schwab Plays on Shawnee Links.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., July 11.—Among those who played on the links of the Shawnee Country Club yesterday and today, was Charles M. Schwab. In his party is E. S. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The last named tied for first prize in the week-end handicap with Alec Coles of the home club. Grace had a card of 91, 14—77, and Coles, 86, 9—77.

New England Wheelmen Race.

The weekly cork race of the New England Wheelmen was won by Brier Sprower in 13:05 2-5. The roads were in good condition and the weather was ideal for the race, resulting in the fast time made. J. Boyes was second, and W. Hall finished third.

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BECKER'S LAST HOPE IN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Cockran, if Defeated Again in Federal Plea, Will Start a Sympathy Campaign.

WIFE VISITS THE PRISONER

Intends to See Whitman Herself—Two Other Men to Die with Becker on July 28.

If W. Bourke Cockran, counsel for Charles Becker, fails to save his client in his last appeal to the Federal courts, he will resort to a campaign of publicity in an effort to convince the public that Becker is innocent of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and so influence opinion in favor of sparing the condemned man's life. The attorney plans, it is said, to make a series of statements in which all of the points he has raised in the State and Federal courts and many extra-legal arguments will be set forth.

Mr. Cockran is expected to fire his first gun about a week before Wednesday, July 28, the day fixed by Warden Osborne for Becker's death. He will try to convince the public that it has not given Becker a fair trial, that it was influenced by the fact that Becker seemed to be the man who might want Rosenthal's death most, and that there were prejudicial announcements of stories and opinions on the case, many of which never had basis in fact.

That Becker's wife will make a personal appeal to Governor Whitman seemed definitely established yesterday. It was learned she was not optimistic enough to expect him to grant her plea, but was determined to make every effort possible to save her husband. If the Governor refuses to commute Becker's sentence, she will make public the substance of her plea in the hope that it will win supporters to her side.

A part of the publicity campaign in Becker's favor will be his own story of his life and activities as a policeman, with what will be represented as a complete revelation of all he knows of the Rosenthal murder. This statement, it is said, is ready for submission to the public.

The authorities of Sing Sing prison are known to be convinced that Becker will be put to death on the morning of July 28. As has been anticipated, Warden Osborne will not witness the execution. Either Deputy Wadren Charles H. Johnson or Principal Keeper Martin Deely is to be in charge of the death chamber.

According to the present arrangements, two other men will be put to death on July 28. They are Karl Draniewitcz, condemned for a "trunk murder," and Samuel Haynes, who killed Mrs. John Harrison in Paterson, N. Y. Draniewitcz has been reprieved four times, and hopes to gain a fifth reprieve so that he can testify against others implicated in his crime. A strong effort in which the husband of his victim is said to be participating is being made to save Haynes's life. Draniewitcz is continually calm and restrained, while Haynes, who is part negro, is often hysterical.

Becker has long been recognized as the most stoical man in the death house. He did not flinch, according to report, when he heard the news of Justice Hughes's denial of Mr. Cockran's latest plea, and, except on a few recent occasions, he never has displayed strong feeling. He has seen twelve or more men go from cells near his to their deaths, and he knows that he probably will go on July 28, yet he is sane and rational at all times, and seems to eat and sleep normally.

Admissions to the chamber, if Becker is put to death, will be limited to those whose presence is required by law and the representatives of news distribution agencies.

Mrs. Becker was with her husband all afternoon yesterday, and the two discussed his case in all of its details, according to word from the death house. She did not return to her home until night, when she said she had nothing to make public.

Mr. Cockran returned to New York from Rangeley, Me., yesterday morning. He declined to comment on his application to Justice Hughes.

TO HURRY THAW TRIAL WITH NIGHT SESSIONS

Confident of Freedom, Prisoner Is Making Recreation Plans—State Alienists Today.

The jury trial of Harry K. Thaw's sanity will be resumed before Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, at 10 o'clock this morning. There will be night sessions from now on, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury by Wednesday night or Thursday morning at the latest.

Thaw is absolutely confident that the jury will return a verdict of "sane" and that he will be released before the end of the week. He was not permitted to leave the Ludlow Street jail yesterday, but that did not affect his good humor. He exercised for two hours in the court and then had his supper at the jail. He missed the music of the hotel orchestras, but expressed the belief that he would be able to hear all the music he wanted to very soon.

The reading of the former testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be completed this morning, and then the alienists will be called for the State. They include Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Raymond Kieb, Superintendent of Matteawan; Dr. Baker, a former Superintendent, and Dr. Ferris, once an Assistant Superintendent. There was some doubt yesterday whether Dr. Carlos MacDonald would testify.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother, has made arrangements to take her son to their home in Pittsburgh in the event of a favorable decision. Their plan is to remain at their Pittsburgh house for a few days before going to San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Counsel for Thaw and for the State left the city yesterday and those who could be reached had no comment to make on the case.

Holy Cross Lyceum Games.

With one exception long mark contestants were prize winners in the members' games of Holy Cross Lyceum at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday. The exception was J. Canning, who started from scratch in the 600-yard run and finished third, back of P. McGrath, who had 35 yards handicap, and W. Carroll with 55. In the 60-yard dash Carroll reached the tape first in 6 1-5 seconds. The other placed men were J. Cribben, 8 feet, and J. Cunningham with a similar allowance. With 14 yards start Cunningham triumphed in the 220-yard dash. Second place went to C. Gordon, 18 yards, and third to Cribben with 16. J. Repecki and E. Hecker had a closely contested race in the mile handicap, with the former gaining the verdict by two yards. Word was received by the Lyceum authorities yesterday that P. Coyne, the amateur who is walking across the country as training for the Marathon run which will be contested in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in September, will complete his transcontinental journey on next Saturday. He has been out several months now.

BOXING BOUTS THIS WEEK.

Several first-class attractions have been arranged this week for the patrons of boxing. Three clubs have announced shows for tonight. At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem three ten-round contests are announced, the principals being Farmer Sullivan and Johnny McFarland, Battling Travers and Young Paul, and Mickey McCabe and Red Mack of Newark.

Jack Dillon of Indianapolis is announced for the Far Rockaway Club tonight, where he clashes with Johnny Howard in a return match. The pair boxed ten rounds at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn several months ago. Dillon will again be one of the principals in the Friday night show of the same club, when his opponent will be the Zulu Kid.

The Long Acre A. A. will stage five ten-round bouts tonight between the following boxers: Frankie Brown and Jack Sayles, Kiddy Baker and Harry O'Toole, Pinkey Burns and Young Rose, Paul Edwards and Tommy Flash, and Frankie Pierce and Eddie Summers.

An all-colored show will be the feature of the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn tonight. Battling Gans and Knockout Johnson, middleweights, will head the bill, with Joe Gans and Young Hicks, another pair of middleweights, as opponents in the second contest. The club will stage a special show on Wednesday night, with sixty-five rounds of boxing. The ten-round bouts will bring together Tommy Burns and Sammy Sterling, Al Devine and Frankie Dundee, and Frank Jordan and Battling Stanley.

Manager Weismantel will put on two shows this week at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The card tomorrow night will be featured by Silent Martin and Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., with Harry Pierce and Gene Moriarty in the semi-final bout. Dutch Brandt and Jimmy Murray are announced as the principals in the Saturday night show.

On Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink two California lightweights will perform. Ralph Gruman, who made a first-class showing in his initial appearance at this clubhouse, will tackle Joe Azevedo in the stellar event of the evening. This will be Azevedo's first appearance in the East, but, judging by his record, he is sure to give a good account of himself Wednesday night. Besides the main event the usual preliminaries and semi-final will be staged.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Club will stage two excellent attractions on Saturday night. In the star bout Jimmy Clabby, the Hammond (Ind.) battler, will box Soldier Bartfield of Brooklyn. These boys were to have boxed Saturday night at this club, but as Clabby desires another week in which to get in proper trim for the bout the show was postponed until next Saturday night. Joe Welling of Chicago, who belongs in the Clabby stable, will box Phil Bloom of Brooklyn in the second ten.

Public Parks Tennis.

H. Oshman and M. Rettig won the doubles championship titles on the courts of Crotona Park yesterday.

Oshman and Rettig, in the match, went the limit of five sets to defeat Harold Cohan and H. Starkman by the score of 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7. The court was surrounded by such a crowd as to make it difficult for the players and officials.

The honors of the singles on the courts of Claremont Park were won by Marty Alexander. In the final of the tournament in that division he defeated Irving Fellermann at 6—2, 4—6, 6—2. Alexander was in great form at the net. Fellermann, the Morris High School star, was unable to check him, as Alexander smashed and volleyed his way to a title.

In the third round of the doubles, Alexander and P. Brenner defeated J. Turock and A. Bedanoes, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4. A. Siegelstone and I. Fellermann won their way into the semi-finals by defeating A. Grossman and B. Hordes, 6—4, 6—0. The surprise of the day was furnished by J. Cohen and M. Rubin, two youngsters, who defeated S. Friedlander and J. Pike, the Claremont doubles veterans, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Ray Costigan was the only performer in singles on the Macomb's Dam Park courts. He took a default from H. L. Hoyt, and then defeated George Hunt at 9—7, 10—8.

In the doubles G. R. Miller and H. S. Goldstein defeated H. Larkin and A. Larkin, 6—4, 6—4, and O. B. Mackie and H. Dulberger defeated E. Edward Troth and H. Mueller, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

H. Morris and J. M. Stafford won their places in the final round of the singles on the subway courts of Van Cortlandt Park. Morris began in the third round by defeating S. Lyle, 6—0, 6—1. In the same round D. O'Brien Owen defeated E. Klein, 6—3, 6—1. The two met in a series of furious exchanges in the semi-final, Morris defeating Owen, 6—4, 6—2.

On the Jerome courts of Van Cortlandt Park in the first round of the doubles, Locks and Feinberg defeated Getz and Russell, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, and Wegmann and Piro defeated Messinger and Goldman, 9—7, 6—3.

H. Millwater and E. P. Heiles won their way into the final round of the doubles on the courts at Highland Park, Brooklyn.

R. Whalen, by defeating S. L. Rynar, won the singles championship title on the courts of St. James Park, by the score of 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

In the semi-finals, which held the courts during the earlier part of the day, Whalen defeated L. Abelson, 6—4, 6—2, and Rynar defeated A. Mundorf, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

11 MONTHS' COMMERCE.

How the Foreign Trade Was Divided by Groups of Industries.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Detailed figures contained in the usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, show how the various industrial divisions of the country are sharing in the billion dollars' a year trade balance, in favor of the United States.

The imports and exports by groups during May, 1914, and 1915, were:

IMPORTS.	1914.	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$62,978,328	$57,274,628
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	19,347,714	15,380,775
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac'd	23,179,797	30,481,992
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g	24,806,492	18,051,376
Manufactures ready for consumption	32,932,144	20,484,321
Miscellaneous	1,037,040	662,364
Total imports	$164,281,515	$142,284,851
EXPORTS.		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$37,816,066	$44,337,403
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	10,078,917	38,752,970
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac'd	20,117,749	40,828,391
Manufactures for further use in manuf'g	30,451,865	36,872,883
Manufactures ready for consumption	58,563,302	97,548,042
Miscellaneous	484,799	10,996,443
Total dom. exports	$157,492,718	$269,336,222
Foreign merchandise exported	4,239,901	4,881,920
Total exports	$161,732,619	$274,218,142

Imports and exports by groups during the eleven months ended with May in 1914 and in 1915 were:

IMPORTS.	1914. Dollars.	1915. Dollars.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	583,319,085	513,793,082
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	229,517,541	205,708,042
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	199,831,107	255,414,873
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	294,336,917	218,356,260
Manufactures ready for consumption	413,693,033	312,612,328
Miscellaneous	15,698,524	15,590,115
Total imports	1,736,396,207	1,516,474,600
EXPORTS.		
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	759,872,342	478,957,613
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	126,408,965	481,110,884
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	272,765,411	406,373,144
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	342,932,683	317,216,854
Manufactures ready for consumption	666,873,742	698,257,553
Miscellaneous	6,725,422	70,117,866
Total domestics exports	2,175,578,565	2,452,033,414
Foreign merchandise exported	31,928,539	48,008,510
Total exports	2,207,507,104	2,500,041,924

The increase in the exports for May, 1915, in the item "miscellaneous," to a total of nearly $11,000,000 arises from the exportation of horses in that month to the value of $8,169,267 and of mules to the value of $2,705,827. The total value of horses exported during the eleven months ended May 31, 1915, was $55,958,115; of mules, $10,183,841, and of seeds, $3,712,036.

Dundee and Britton Matched.

Johnny Dundee and Jack Britton were matched yesterday for a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden on July 29, the lightweights agreeing to make 133 pounds at the ringside. Final details of the match will be made today, when forfeits of $500 each will be posted by the managers of the boxers.

Britton has been unfortunate in getting matches with the leading lightweights. Charley White has repeatedly refused to box him since their New Orleans battle, when Britton won in eighteen rounds. Of the local talent Dundee was the only one to take a chance with the Chicago man. Since decisively beating Cross in Brooklyn Dundee has been just as unfortunate as Britton in getting a good man to box.

This will not be the first Madison Square Garden show under the new deal which has recently gone into effect at the big arena. Boxing will be resumed in the Garden next week, and the first show will take place on Friday night, the main bout of which will be between Tom Cowler and Jim Savage.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

B. R. S. Company, Assignee Sale, 487 6th Av.—1,000 silk and cotton dresses, 500 cloth and Palm Beach suits, 1,000 skirts, 100 dozen silk and cotton waists, &c.; also 2,000 ostrich plumes, flowers, velvets, and other millinery supplies.

Charles Shongood, Assignee's Sale, Max Rothstein, 769 East 152d St.—10:30 A. M., groceries.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 60 Washington Av., Brooklyn.—Italian groceries.

Samuel Marx, Assignee Sale, Baum & Schlessinger, 242 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., entire contents of dry goods store.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale, Isaac J. Jenkins, 73 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., men's furnishings.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 251 Schenectady Av., Brooklyn.—Men's, women's, and children's shoes.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings; also cloaks and suits.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits; all advance Fall styles.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale; Hirtler Bros. & Co., Inc., 23 Beaver St., 10:30 A. M.—Office furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's, women's, and boys' shoes, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's and boys' Spring and Winter overcoats, Fall coats, and trousers; also boys' and men's suits, 10:30 A. M.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, Grand & Arch Sts., Albany, N. Y.—Machinery and fixtures of $40,000 plant, suitable for manufacture of skirts and waists. Sale also Thursday.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway.—Men's, youth's, and children's clothing.

B. R. S. Company, 32 Greene St.—$5,000 stock of Japanese art goods, including bric-a-brac, china, &c.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and domestics.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sale: K. & S. Vienna Roll Baking Co., Inc., 81-83 Rivington St.—Fixtures, machinery, horses, wagons, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's Sale.—Joseph Cook, 1,681 Broadway, 13 auto tires, 12 o'clock.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sale.—Roth & Morbe, 106 Seventh Av., 10:30 A. M., leather goods.

Van Praag & Co., 451 Broadway.—Plant, machinery and fixtures of Joseph Wolf, millinery and dress trimmings manufacturer, 10:30 A. M.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits, 11 A. M.

Thursday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th St.—Sheriff's sale of contents of Apartment 2A, at 10 A. M.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Preinventory auction sale of 5 cases of artificial tussah silk, 446 cases and bales of cottons, woolens, sheetings, &c.; also 150 bales of palm leaf fans, at 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolens, linings, trimmings, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Chas. Shongood, bankrupt sale: Good Style Hat Works, Inc., 152 Wooster St., millinery, machinery, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Friday.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses' and children's wearing apparel.

Gross, Fransblau & Co., 29 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, waists, &c.

D. Hartmann & Co., 15 Mercer St.—Furs.

J. Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Woolens, trimmings, linings, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., Sheriff's sale: Edward S. Cook, 23 Lispenard St., 11 A. M.—Office fixtures.

B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St.—Women's dresses, suits, skirts and other wearing apparel.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

Benj. S. Wise, 428 Columbus Ave.—Dining room suites, walnut bedroom suites, Russian bronzes, Oriental rugs, draperies, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Household furniture, 11 A. M. Sale also Wednesday. On exhibition Monday.

Wednesday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Ave.—Diamonds, watches, chains, rings, solid silver, &c., being collateral for Provident Loan Society of New York. Also Thursday. On exhibition Monday and Tuesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furnishings and effects. Also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St.—Household furniture, &c.

State Law Reporting Co. Appointed.

The Attorney General has appointed the State Law Reporting Company of 233 Broadway official reporter for the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for all cases conducted by the District Attorney in which the United States is a party, or in which the United States Attorney prosecutes or defends.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION! WE ARE OPEN TO BUY ALL KINDS LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS, DRESSES, AND WAISTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR CASH; ALSO FACTORY PLANTS WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK PIECE GOODS. HIGHER GRADE OF MERCHANDISE MOST DESIRABLE. PHONE OR WRITE PROGRESSIVE AUCTION SALES CO., INC., 456 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 9467 SPRING.

THE SEITNER CO., FLINT, MICHIGAN, are open for special offerings in low-price jobs or clear-ups in ladies', misses', and children's muslin underwear, silk and cotton petticoats, house dresses, waists, skirts, and other ready-to-wear garments. Send samples by parcel post.

FIRM IN VERA CRUZ will buy job lots of any kinds of merchandise, particularly khaki clothes, shoes, canned goods and laundry soaps of the cheaper grades; cash paid, f. o. b. New York. L. & D., care of C. W. Davis, 1 Weaver Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

JOBBER looking at children's, juniors', ladies Fall coats Monday and Tuesday. Friedman, Herman & Richter. Freight entrance, 36 W. 20th St. 8th floor.

JOBBER WILL LOOK AT POPULAR-PRICED SILK WAISTS. Call with samples. Eagle Skirt Co., 32 West 20th St.

JOBBER looking all week at golfine coats in light shades at $2.50 to $12. Cash Buyers Coat Co., 57 E. 11th. 8th floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses, silk waists. Call all week, 12 East 33d St., tenth floor.

WILL BUY anything in woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

JOBBER looking at suits, cloth dresses, skirts, and coats all week. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

CATALOGUE HOUSE looking up suits, house dresses and waists. Federal Stores, 109 W. 26th St.

JOBBER looking on coats and suits from 1 to 5 P. M.; all week. 6th floor, 40-42 West 17th.

JOBBER open for snappy serge and silk dresses. Call 9 to 11. Room 511, 60 W. 33d St.

JOBBER looking at silk and serge dresses. Call all this week. 39 West 32d St. Room 1,507.

JOBBER is looking at fine Silk and Serge Dresses for Fall. 35 West 36th. 10th floor.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

JOBBER looking at fine silk and serge dresses for Fall. 22 W. 27th St., 9th floor.

JOBBER looking at silk and evening dresses. 8th floor. 39 West 29th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats. 5th floor, 28 W. 36th St.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses for Fall. 49 W. 24th St. 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on serge and silk dresses, silk and lace waists; must furnish snappy styles. Call all week, Hammerstein, 12 E. 33d St., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS.—We will buy Serge and Silk Dresses; well made and good value. Call all week, 31 East 31st, 3rd floor.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on silks, crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th St.

100 SERGE SUITS and 75 Palm Beach suits to close out. Max Lacher, 158 West 27th St.

WE HAVE 500 DRESSES, All of the Latest Fashion, To Be Sold at a Sacrifice Price. THE B U DRESS CO., 80 West 15th St., 3rd Floor.

100 DOZEN printed voile waists, latest styles, to close out. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th St.

WASH SKIRTS at a sacrifice; job $4 dozen. Hirsh Bros., 25 W. 27th.

SALESMEN.—A first-class muslin underwear specialty house of popular price merchandise is open for salesmen in city and vicinity, New York State and Pennsylvania, South and from Denver to Coast; commission basis; best opportunity offered; only A1 experienced men need apply by letter only. Epstein & Levy, 31-37 West 27th St.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to sell fancy linens; must have a good following and be of good character; opportunity for right man; commission. B 62 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price suit, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

TOOK CHARGE of cloak, suit factory for five years. Young man (27) doing everything to buying and selling; wants similar position; references. N 69 Times.

SALESMAN with Pacific Coast trade is open for manufacturer's lines of ostrich and marabou neckwear and fur trimmings. N 154 Times.

WE BUY MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions; quantity no object; spot cash paid. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN, hustler, wants strong, popular-priced line of waists for office, city, and nearby trade. N 66 Times.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of men's Summer suits; cheap.

CANTOR WINS MANY POINTS.

Borough Park Athlete Helps Club to Defeat Bay Ridge in Y.M.H.A. Meet.

B. Cantor, the leading all-around athlete of the Borough Park division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, materially aided his club yesterday in a dual meet with the Bay Ridge Association at the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. athletic field in Bath Beach. The Borough Park athletes scored 47 points against 43 for their opponents. Cantor won the 100-yard dash for seniors, took third in the twelve-pound shot put, and captured the running broad jump and the running high jump. In the dash Cantor defeated L. Smith and N. Grossman, the Bath Beach entrants, in 0:11 2-5. A. Loeb of Borough Park triumphed in the quarter-mile run for seniors, leading to the tape L. Leiken of Bath Beach and J. Finkelstein, a clubmate. The winner's time was 1:22.

In the half-mile run for juniors M. Rubins of Bath Beach triumphed in easy fashion. The runner-up was his clubmate, M. Tomberg, and third place was annexed by M. Lakew of Borough Park. C. Meister of Borough Park, with a put of 39 feet, won the eight-pound shot honors. T. Magid of Borough Park was second, with a toss of 36 feet 11¼ inches, and M. Wertheimer scored another point for Bath Beach with a distance of 36 feet 10 inches. A. Frank of Borough Park was much the best in the twelve-pound shot put for seniors. The distance out was 38 feet 7 inches, against 38 feet 1 inch for J. Leiken of Bath Beach, who was second. Cantor took third in this event with 37 feet 10 inches.

The best track contest of the meet resulted from the mile run, in which M. Rothstein of Bath Beach triumphed by inches over another Bath Beach representative, H. Cress. L. Slenka of Bath Beach scored in the high jump for juniors with 4 feet 9 inches, and Cantor took the senior laurels in the same event with 5 feet 2 inches.

Cyclists Ride to Rye Beach.

The annual pleasure trip of the Century Road Club of America to Rye Beach took place yesterday, and of the seventy-eight riders who started, fifty-four finished and qualified for a silver medal. On the arrival at Rye Beach many of the riders enjoyed a dip in the salt water. It was the largest entry list that the club has had in a pleasure trip for some time. L. A. Fraysse was pacemaker, and his assistants were: A. L. Everard, J. Schmidt, E. E. Fraysse, William Lock, G. Segal, F. Hersig, William Muller, and E. Gerard. The pacemakers traveled at an even speed all the way, which accounts for the large number that finished the trip. The next trip will take place on Aug. 8, and all entries should be sent to Albion Everard, 9 Elm Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Golf Champion Loses Match.

Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, who won the Metropolitan open golf championship on Saturday, and Herbert Strong were defeated, 2 up by Bob McDonald, who finished second in the play for the Metropolitan golf championship, and McDonald Smith in a four ball match at the Inwood Golf Club, Inwood, L. I., yesterday. The best individual score for the morning play was 76, made by Strong, and in the afternoon play, Smith made the best score when he completed the course in 74. The record for the Inwood links is 71, and is held by Strong.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

Peremptory Auction Sale of One of the Most Modern and Best Equipped

PLANTS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURING

WAISTS, DRESSES, MEN'S SHIRTS, ETC.

ALSO A FULLY EQUIPPED

LAUNDRY PLANT, OFFICE AND FACTORY FIXTURES,

Inventoried at Over $40,000.

LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF GRAND AND ARCH STREETS, City of Albany, State of New York.

Occupying 5 floors, built on the most sanitary plan, with lights and power costing about $30 per month to run. Experienced and most intelligent help always plentiful. Rent of entire building only $300 per month. Will be sold in one lot if arrangements can be made, or in separate lots on Days of Sale, which will be WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 14TH AND 15TH, 1915, commencing 12 o'clock sharp, on above mentioned premises.

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

THIS PLANT CONSISTS OF ABOUT

12 88-8	30 W. & G. High Speed Tuckers and Creasing Machines
125 44-20	6 W. & G. Chain Stitchers
15 61-12	6 Union Specials
15 32-57	10 Buttonhole and Button Sewing Machines
14 63-1	5 W. & W. 2 Needle Lop Seam
10 71-31	1 Fluting and 1 Pleating
10 71-2	and great many other machines
60 36-2	8 Reynolds' Pinions and Brackets
6 31-54, 2 Needle	About 375 Power Tables
2 5 Needle	10 6-Horsepower Motors
1 4 Needle	3 Blowing Motors
1 8 Needle	1 12-Horsepower Motor
1 10 Needle	350 ft. the finest Block Cutting Boards
SINGER MACHINES	200 ft. Cutting Boards, complete with Horses, Supports and Tops

850 Working Chairs and Boxes, large stock of Machine Parts, 235 Plain Top and Trough Settings; a fully equipped Laundry Plant consisting of 2 Sharps Monarch Ironers, 1 Carter Pressure Filter with valves and fittings, 2 Grant Collar Tippers, 2 Adams Wash Wheels, 2 Extractors, 1 5 and 1 12 H. P. Induction Motors, 1 Nelson Bosom Ironer, 5 Band Starchers, 1 Collar Starching Machine, 1 Cuffing Press, 1 Wash Wheel, 1 Adams Seam Dampener, 2 Shoe Band Ironers, 1 Nelson & Kruger Press, 1 Fegart Collar Folding and Shaping Machine, 1 Barnes & Erb Damping Machine, 1 Collar Top Turning Machine, 2 Neckband Ironing Machines, 2 4-rack Adams Dry Rooms complete, 3 Grant Shaping Machines, 10 Reece Band and Cuff Turning Machines, 1 Hot Water Boiler, 1 Hand Cuff Turning Machine, 59 Collar Binders and Folders, and hundreds of other kinds of implements belonging to a plant of this kind. Also a large stock of Machine Bases, Reels and Supports, Single and Double Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Vises, Hinges, Switches, Starting Boxes, Mechanics' Tools, small and large Tungsten and other Lights, Safety Fire Tanks, Portable Trucks, Steam Pipes, Jig Saw Machine, Speed Lathes, Oil Tanks, and thousands of other articles.

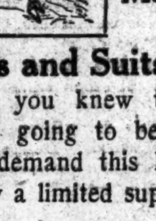
ALSO ALL THE OFFICE AND FACTORY FIXTURES,

Consisting of Smith Premier Typewriter, large and small double door Safes, Watchman and Time Clocks, Rugs, Electric Fans, Roll Top and Bookkeepers' Desks, Mirrors, Partitions, Chairs, Counters, Cabinets, Wiring, Cans, Step Ladders, Zinc-lined Trucks, Work Tables, Work Racks, Wire Fencing, Stock Bins, Wooden Horses, etc. I will call special attention to the shirt and collar patterns, blocks and dies, which should prove a great asset to some one contemplating going into this line.

NOTICE—There is no doubt in my mind that a plant of this kind is very rarely offered at public auction, as the machines are all in first-class order and used up to July 1st, and consist of a great deal of specials, and as everything in the place is in pink of condition. Any one desiring to buy in the near future machines or fixtures such as above should take advantage of an opportunity of this kind. This entire offering will be sold strictly without reserve. Intending purchasers could take the boat Tuesday evening, landing in Albany the next morning, or take a train from New York City on the morning of sale. For further information you may write to the auctioneer's office, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. C., or call Spring 4299.

REAL ESTATE.

TALK NO. 8



You Men Who Make

Cloaks and Suits

Suppose you knew that velvet was going to be in enormous demand this Fall—and only a limited supply available.

Suppose you had a chance to buy at the right price. Wouldn't it be **good business** to stock up?

Well, that's just the situation with *choice residential Seashore* property in New York City, at **Edgemere Crest.**

There's only a very little of it left. The demand is growing every year.

We Will Offer AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION, **Saturday, July 24, 400 LOTS, 7 HOUSES, at**

Edgemere Crest

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND.

Only 10% Cash Required.

Write today for details and Illustrated Edgemere Booklet.

MORGENTHAU JR CO. AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Large, Up-to-Date Dress & Millinery Trimming Manufacturer's

PLANT, MACHINERY

and FIXTURES of Jacob Wolff, Manufacturer. Van Praag & Co., Auctioneers, sell Wednesday, July 14th, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 457-461 West Broadway, N. Y. C., comprising 75 German and American Braiders, 10 Winders, Doubling Machines, Schinelle Machines, 10 Gimp Machines, 5 Straw Machines, Ruff Machines, Straw Twisters, Spreaders, Spin Wheels, Beaders, 100 Silk Cans, Hand Looms, 10 H. P. Gas Engine, Pulleys, Shafting and Belting, Driving Gears and Benches, Fixtures, etc.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $25,000 Highest Quality Stock of Hand Welt

SHOES

Removed for convenience of sale; 5,000 pairs hand welt Men's Shoes, all made by the best manufacturer; 3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Shoes in highest quality, up-to-date styles. Boys' and Children's Shoes in original cases. Above sale comprises the best manufacturers' goods, that cannot be bought by the majority of dealers in the regular way.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 6, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against one trunk containing twenty model gowns and seven blouses upon a seizure thereof, theretofore made by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Sub-Section 9 of Section 28, Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, and Sections 2802 and 3082 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 7th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 8th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five tubs of butter upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on July 28, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 8th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

PROCESS RETURNABLE WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

Munson Steamship Line vs. Steamship "MALM," her engines, &c. In a cause civil and maritime on contract, $13,125.10. HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 27th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one cape, four stoles and one muff, (fur wearing apparel.) The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 26th, 1915.

Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, July 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Aktieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 20, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.00, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ARDMORE, Okla.—H. Baum, general mdse.; Woodward.
ATLANTA—S. Einstein & Co.; S. Einstein, clothing; Woodward.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. Meyerhoff, furn. goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker, piece goods; Grand.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. M. Morris, ladies' garments; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, muslin underwear, waists, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—Kohn Bros. & Co.; L. Kohn, sweaters; 78 Worth.
CHICAGO—Corson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; N. H. Probst, domestics; 13 E. 22; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss D. Frank, Miss M. Moore, millinery; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; W. A. Banning, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; E. Mayer, men's, boy's clothing; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, women's, misses', children's ready to wear, furs; R. S. Snyder, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Dancer, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; E. H. Collins, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; A. E. Parsons, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleason, hats; Navarre.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, jobs women's, misses' ready-to-wear, (basement;) 50 Union Sq.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
GAINESVILLE, Texas—I. Baum, general mdse.; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—Taylor Carpet Co.; Miss A. Ryan, rugs; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; P. J. Shaw, clothing; 2 Walker.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson, Bigelow Co.; J. Eckman, upholstery goods; Grand.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—J. Thomas & Sons; W. K. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.
JOLIET—Geo. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Botts, silverware; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, furs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Check, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Bullocks; Miss A. Roberts, jewelry; A. Kolner, dry goods; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. C. Henshey, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; W. A. Hancock, wash goods; 377 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; J. L. Currie, carpets, rugs; 29 E. 17th.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; T. Selig, hats; J. L. Locher, hats; Miss K. L. Lauberheim, millinery; 640 Bwy.
MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; H. W. Carley, furn. goods, underwear; 56 Worth; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; E. Engle, domestics; 15 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. A. Streck, silks; 19 E. 26.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
SALT LAKE CITY—Boston Store; J. Findling, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway; Wellington.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; A. Ancker, ready to wear; I. C. Levi, representing; 116 W. 32d.
ST. JOSEPH—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; R. L. Campbell, W. Campbell, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH—Heim Specialty Co.; O. Heim, notions; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. Steinman, hosiery, knit goods; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Dry Goods Co.; T. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, dress goods, silks; 338 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton Ferguson D. G. Co.; L. Landwehr, notions, jewelry; 358 Broadway; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld; L. Ackerman, millinery; 362 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bros. D. G. Co.; Chas. Steiman, hosiery, knit underwear; 72 Leonard St.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, furs, (catalogue;) F. Stumm, fur skins; Miss Schultz, fur skins; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; F. W. Pederson, waists, skirts; 320 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; A. J. Gravert, carpets, rugs; 31 Union Square.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. W. Wallerstorff, laces, white goods; 350 Broadway.
TORONTO—L. Satanov & Co.; B. Weiss, boys' suits, overcoats; Room 342, 621 B'way.
TROY—Goodkind Co.; Chas. Gelman, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; M. E. Cohen, jobs wash dresses, skirts; Miss M. Miller, jobs waists; Mrs. V. Bessman, jobs hosiery, knit underwear; Miss C. Hirsch, jobs muslin underwear; Mrs. Davison, jewelry; Miss M. Dell, millinery, ribbons; Miss Isaacs, women's neckwear, laces; Mrs. W. Bowman, corsets; Miss M. Cassidy, gloves, parasols; Miss K. Coleman, embroideries, hdkfs.; M. J. Levy, housefurn. goods; E. L. Etchinson, linens, blankets, comforts; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boys' clothing; 43 W. 23d.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The matter uppermost in the mind of the financial community last week was the German reply to the second American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, and the rights of Americans at sea. Very early in the week it was indicated beyond reasonable doubt that the reply would be unsatisfactory and stocks were steadily sold on that assumption up to Saturday, when the text of the German note was published. It bore out fully the assumption that Germany would fail to meet the essential points made in our first note and repeated in the second, but instead of causing a further decline in prices it brought a sharp upturn. Very largely that was the result of the covering of short sales which had been made in anticipation of just such a situation.

It will remain for this week's market to pass more deliberate judgment on the German note and on its probable consequences, but so far as the financial district is concerned the belief is firmly held that there will be no breach between this country and Germany. In that belief Wall Street is merely adhering to the view which it has entertained from a time very soon after the sinking of the Lusitania. Beyond that the financial community had no very clear idea of how the situation would be handled. It is subject, therefore, to possible surprises, and it was perhaps not sufficiently disposed to take count of this possibility. On the other hand the feeling of assurance with which the market ended the week after a decline which had brought a loss of something over two points in the general level of prices was based in no small degree upon factors which have no direct relation to the relations of this country to Germany. Last week supplied important information in respect to certain underlying factors of wide bearing upon the general business situation, and most if not all of this information was decidedly favorable. So surely was the July Government crop report, which gave promise of a greater wheat yield than had ever been harvested, a corn crop better than last year's, and no more than 10 per cent. under the record yield of 1912, and a crop outlook at large which was distinctly favorable. Highly encouraging, too, was the report of unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation, which came to hand at the end of the week. That showed an increase of 413,000 tons during the month of June, which brought the orders on the books of the corporation to the highest level reported since February, 1914. Of the continued ease in money ample proof was afforded.

With these facts in mind it is not surprising that reports concerning the tendency of general business, while still reflecting irregularity, revealed in the main an enlarging tendency. If present crop prospects are approximately realized, if the ease in money is not deceptive, and if the position of the steel trade is as barometric of business at large as it usually is, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the banker have much reason to count on a forward movement in business, which will extend to other lines than those which have already profited by enlarged demands. These are conditions which are of the highest promise for American business. This country, it is true, as all the commercial countries of the world, rests under the uncertainties which attach to the existence of war on an unprecedented scale, but will those uncertainties prevail against the unmistakable import of conditions in this country, which contain promise of improvement which has seldom if ever been exceeded? It seems unlikely that they will. At all events, it is clear that business men and the financial community do not expect that they will, and that in itself is one reason why they are not likely to.

One hears many expressions of opinion that a breach with Germany is not likely, but this in more cases than not is coupled with the view that even should a breach come it would not more than temporarily, at most, interfere with the favorable working of the factors which are now shaping the course of business in the United States. Inasmuch as the uncertainties of the war, so far as our own situation at present is concerned, are reduced to specific form mainly in the uncertainty which exists regarding our relations with Germany over the infringement of our rights at sea, the view that even a breach with Germany would not seriously interfere with this country's economic growth amounts in effect to the view that the uncertainties of the war will not stand in the way of further and probably much greater progress in American industry and in American trade. Even in such a period of expansion, however, the circumstances of the war may well call for readjustments, which will cause more irregularity than usually accompanies a broad forward movement in business. We have, for instance, to contend with the unusual liquidation of our securities by Europe and with the problems caused by the abnormal state of the international exchanges. One result of those is that we will be called upon from time to time to engage in credit transactions for the benefit of European countries which in the past have been accustomed to look to the United States as a field for profitable investment rather than as source of funds.

Much work is now being done to frustrate the normal working of the machinery which our improved banking law places at the disposal of an enlarged and enlarging foreign trade, but it is not to be expected that this unworthy effort will attain its object. It is desirable from every point of view that the credit instruments on which we made advances to Europe should so far as possible be in a form which will make them available for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Banks, for however little need there may be of profiting by the rediscounting facilities of those institutions at present it is well that the larger foreign business which we are now doing should supply as large a share as possible of paper eligible for rediscount, so as to form the nucleus of a true bill market here without which the new banking system which we have set up can never perform its functions with fullest possible benefit to the trade of the country.

It is one of the anomalies of the present time that notwithstanding the difficulties that all of Europe, including England, has in providing funds in this market, not a little of our import trade is still being financed through London. It is in every sense desirable that we should now be setting up the machinery for financing our own foreign trade as well as aiding in the financing of foreign trade of other countries. A step in that direction is being taken in the new $20,000,000 French credit which is now being established here in the shape of bills drawn on banking institutions and houses here. These bills will be backed by the guarantee of the Bank of France and by the credit of the French Government itself, for they will be secured by French Treasury notes, but the proceeds are to be used exclusively for commercial purposes. It is a step which should facilitate trade between the two countries and one which may be expected to be followed by other similar transactions looking to a better provision for our commerce abroad. It is a token of the new opportunities which are opening before this country and which we should seize with all the means at our command, the more so because it is inevitable that war will bring its losses as well as its incidental gains. We must be prepared to work diligently and resourcefully to hold after the war as much as possible of the world's trade. We are getting now much trade which is coming to us merely because it cannot go elsewhere. So far as this represents peaceful demands which will endure even after the clash of arms has ceased we should attempt to provide such facilities for its conduct that a good share of it will remain with us even when it is free to go elsewhere.

BETTER TONE IN LONDON

Due to Confidence in War Loan and Better News from the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The Bank of England closed the lists of subscriptions to the new war loan last night. While the complete result will not become public until it is announced in Parliament, enough is known about the inflow of purchases to prove that the loan has been a great success. Individual applications have ranged from a few shillings up to £21,000,000 each from two of the large joint stock banks. It is estimated in conservative quarters that the total subscribed for will prove to be in excess of £500,000,000. Dealings in the bonds will probably not occur until the allotment is complete.

Confidence in the loan success and better news from the battle fronts imparted a fair degree of firmness to the security markets on Friday, and this despite the weakness in New York. In fact, a better tone was in evidence all week, as compared with the week before, the improvement apparently being caused largely by a decline in sales for the account of potential bidders for the war loan. The liquidation of American bonds, however, continued up to the time for closing the American mail Friday. The impression here is that the closing of the loan subscription lists will be accomplished by a falling off in selling of this character.

The city is beginning to feel that the problem of New York exchange has been neglected too long, and firm demands on the Treasury that something be done to improve the situation are expected. It is hoped that the firmer money market will simplify the task.

June trade figures show an excess of imports amounting to £33,000,000. In the eleven months of war the excess of importations over exports has been £311,000,000, compared with £230,000,000 in the same period last year.

PARIS STOCKS LOW.

Gold Surrendered to Bank of France Despite Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—The Bourse is despondent. Rentes are at 69.45 and the remainder of the list is also depressed save American railroad securities, which again have shown much strength. Spanish exterior loan bonds have been bought for Spanish account. Russian issues have been offered and lost ground despite official refusal to list the lowest tenders on the ground that they represented bear manipulation.

The Government's appeal that gold be surrendered to the Bank of France met satisfactory response despite the friendly criticism of financiers who resent this copying of a German method. Bourse liquidation at all cost is supposed to be prompted by the Government, which recognizes the impossibility of reanimating the market until old positions have been cleared up.

The foreign exchanges are considerably better, thanks to advances made by the Morgan house.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 10, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	Holiday	93,538	164,720
Tuesday	223,101	204,997	127,087
Wednesday ..	532,200	208,240	231,944
Thursday ...	348,920	197,364	162,970
Friday	376,831	256,713	64,096
Saturday ...	221,934	109,046	43,850
Total week	1,702,986	1,069,898	794,667
Year to date.	64,742,232	39,538,181	47,349,745

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	Holiday	$1,973,000	$1,532,500
Tuesday	$2,202,000	2,070,500	1,534,000
Wednesday ..	2,489,000	1,946,000	1,243,500
Thursday ...	2,180,000	1,827,000	1,354,500
Friday	2,371,500	1,441,000	1,600,000
Saturday	1,195,000	684,500	481,100
Total week	10,437,500	9,942,000	7,695,600
Year to date.	411,833,200	388,714,000	294,120,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	*July 10, '15.	July 11, '14.		Ch'ge.
R. R. & mis.	1,695,061	1,069,268	+	626,393
Banks	25	30	—	5
Mining	7,300	600	+	6,700

BONDS.

	*July 10, '15.	July 11, '14.		Ch'ge.
R. R. & mis.	$11,002,000	$9,437,000	+	$1,565,000
Govt.	70,500	115,000	—	44,500
City	310,000	198,000	+	112,000
State	55,000	192,000	—	137,000
Total all...	11,437,500	9,942,000	+	1,495,500

*Five days.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$10,437,500	$411,833,200
Same period last year........	9,942,000	388,714,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds........	82.35	81.94	84.48	81.51
Same period last year........	86.85	86.19	89.42	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. Midland 5s.....	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s...	85½	84¾	84¾	10
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s...	101	100½	100½	21
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	7
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s..	106	105⅛	105¾	28
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	101	99¾	100	78½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	87½	86⅞	87⅞	41
Am. Writing Paper 5s	55½	53½	53½	53
Armour & Co. 4½s...	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	35
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	90⅝	90	90⅛	443
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, r.	89½	89½	89½	10
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	81½	81½	81½	5½
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, s.	82½	81½	81½	30
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960.	99½	98½	98¼	76
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955.	100	99½	99½	20
A., T. & S. F. 5s....	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	15
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Atlantic Coast L. 4s.	89⅜	89	89	13
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.	83½	83¼	83½	2
Balt. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	89⅝	89¼	89¼	239
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s..	86¼	85	85	131½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	85½	84¾	84¾	162
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	17
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	87	87	87	57
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...	101	100⅛	100⅞	15
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...	95¼	93¾	94	198½
Broad. & 7th Av. 5s.	97½	97½	97⅝	1
Bklyn. City R. R. 5s.	100⅜	100¼	100¼	1
Bklyn. R. T. gold 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Bklyn. R. T. r. cv. 4s	81	80	80	4
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, 1918.	100¼	100	100	51
Bklyn. Un. Elev. 5s	99	99	99	2
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s...	103	103	103	5
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s..	99⅜	99	99	16
Central Leather 5s..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	26
C. of N. J. gen. 5s..	113	113	113	11
Central Pac. 1st 4s..	85⅜	85¼	85¼	246¼
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	103	102½	102½	2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..	84	84	84	1
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	72	70½	70½	122
Chicago & Alton 3s..	54¼	54¼	54¼	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	231
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s...	92⅝	92½	92⅝	25
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	90	89⅞	89⅞	27
Chi. & E. Ill. con 6s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	6
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	7
Chi. Great West. 4s.	66⅝	66¼	66½	8
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s.	95¼	93⅞	94¼	73½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full pd........	102⅛	101¼	102	242
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A.	86	86	86	1
C. M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B.	77	77	77	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934.	86	86	86	8
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s...	90	90	90	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s..	99⅝	99½	99⅝	35
C. M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s....	102½	102½	102½	20
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Val. 6s..........	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
C., M. & Pug. S'd 4s.	87½	87	87	3
Chi. & N. W. g. 4s..	93¼	93	93	7
Chi. & N. W. g. 3½s.	80	78½	78½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s.....	94⅜	94½	94⅜	3
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s..	83½	83	83½	12
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	62¼	61¼	61¼	87
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	42	40¼	40¼	173
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	106	106	106	2
C., S. P. M. & O. deb. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	5
C., St. P. M. & O. 6s.	115	114¾	114¾	5
C. & W. Ind. con 4s.	75	75	75	2
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s.	106	106	106	2
Chile Copper 7s.....	117⅜	115½	116	84½
Choc. O. & G. gen 5s..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	7
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s......	80	80	80	5
Col. Fuel & I. g. 5s.	90	90	90	9
Col. & South. ref. 4½s.	82	82	82	4
Comstock Tunnel 4s..	4	4	4	½
Con. Gas deb. 6s....	116⅜	115½	115½	59
Cumberland Tel. 5s..	97½	96½	97½	4
Del. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	8
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s..	43	42½	43	6
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	70¼	69½	70	39
Detroit United 4½s...	71	70½	70½	3
Distillers' Sec. 5s....	63	62	62¼	46
Du Pont Powder 4½s..	96	94⅝	95	170
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	9
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s......	107	107	107	1
Erie 1st con. 7s.....	109¼	109¼	109¼	26
Erie 1st fund. 7s.....	109¼	109¼	109⅛	2
Erie 1st con. 4s.....	79⅞	79	79	15
Erie cv. 4s, Series A.	61½	60	60	21
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B.	67	65	65	9
Erie gen. 4s........	66½	66	66	25
Flint & P. M. con. 5s.	70	70	70	2
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	67	67	67	1
Fla. East Coast 4½s..	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	5
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s.	102	102	102	5
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...	102	101½	101⅝	39
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s.	95	95	95	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s...	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Great North. ref. 4½s.	97	97	97	3
Green B. & W. db. B.	11¼	11¼	11¼	2
Hous. & T. C. gn. 4s.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	72	71⅝	71⅝	8
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s.	26	25	25	31
Ill. Central 4s, 1953..	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	16
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s..........	99⅛	99	99	14
Ill. Central ref. 4s...	87	86½	86½	10
Illinois Steel 4½s....	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	102
Indiana Steel 5s.....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	38
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919.	125	123	123	25
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922.	128	123	126	103½
Inter.-Met. 4½s......	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞	161
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s..	97	96⅞	96⅞	117
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s..	57¼	54	54	92
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r...	57¼	53¼	53½	119
Int. Nav. 5s........	53	51	51	3
Int. Paper 6s........	100	100	100	7
Int. Steam Pump 5s..	58	58	58	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s...	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s...	49	48½	49	14
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 5s	72	71½	71½	12
Kan. City Southern 3s	67⅝	67½	67⅝	2
Kan. City Terminal 4s	85	85	85	5
Kings Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s...........	113	113	113	4
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..	72	71	71½	41
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923..	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	90	89½	90	44
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞	52
Lehigh Val. Term. 5s.	108	108	108	6
Liggett & Myers 5s..	101½	101	101¼	9
Liggett & Myers 7s..	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	1
Lorillard 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100	28
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s..	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	37
L. & N. Pensa. & At. 6s.	107½	107½	107½	1
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s.........	115	115	115	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	100	100	100	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s.	106½	105⅞	105⅞	25
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	11
Manhat. con. 4s, tax ex.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	6
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Michigan Cent. deb. 4s	80½	80⅛	80½	20
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 1st 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st ref. 4s	50	49	49	22
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	86½	86½	86½	2
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st 4s	76	76	76	17
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d 4s	54⅛	53	53	15
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s.	57	56½	57	14
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s...	99⅜	99	99¼	175
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917..	87	87	87	1
Mo. Pacific 4s........	37	34	36	35
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s....	38½	35¼	35¼	29
Mohawk & Malone 4s.	86½	86½	86½	15
Montana Power 5s...	90⅜	90	90	15
Morgan's La. & T. 7s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
N., C. & St. L. cn. 5s.	105	104½	105	2
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s...	98½	98½	98½	5
National Tube 5s....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, full paid	103⅛	102⅝	103	633
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	86	84½	84½	11
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	77	76½	76⅝	140
N. Y. Cent. ref. & imp. 4½s.........	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	43
N. Y. C.-M. C. col. 3½s.	70	69	69	8
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s.	72¼	72	72	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103	103	103	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82½	82	82	4
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛	61
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s.	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞	3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	77	77	77	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	70⅝	70	70	15
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..	51	50	50	86
N. Y. Tel. 4½s......	94½	93⅞	94⅞	126¼
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s.	77	76½	77	2
Norf. & West. gen. 6s.	116½	116½	116½	1
Norf. & West. con. 4s.	88	87½	87⅞	75¼
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Norf. & W. 10-20 yr. cv. 4s	103	103	103	2
Norf. & W., Poca C. & C. 4s............	87½	87½	87½	1
Northern Pacific 4s..	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	313
Northern Pacific 3s..	63	62¼	62⅜	207½
Ontario P. 1st s. f. 5s.	94⅛	94	94	8
Oregon & Cal. 5s....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	13
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s.	88	88	88	5
Ore. Short Line 1st 6s.	108	107⅞	108	5
Ore. Short Line con. 5s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	8
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s.	88⅛	87⅞	88½	15
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	8
Pacific T. & T. 5s....	97½	97⅜	97½	11
Paterson & P. G. & E. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Pennsylvania 4s, 1943.	96½	96½	96½	7
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948.	98⅜	98	98	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s.	100	99⅞	99⅞	19
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	34
Pennsylvania gtd. 4s.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅞	97½	97½	123
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	102⅞	102½	102½	29
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s	100½	100½	100½	1
Peoria & East'n inc. 4s	20	20	20	6
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B..........	97⅞	97½	97⅞	4
Public Service 5s.....	87	87	87	1
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s.	117	114	114½	18
Reading gen. 4s.......	92	91½	92	92
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	93	92⅞	92⅞	12
Rio Gr. West'n 1st 4s	69½	69½	69½	20
Rio Gr. West'n col. tr. 4s	59½	59½	59½	1
Rome, W. & Og. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s..............	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
St. L., I. M. & S. u. & ref. 4s..........	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	11
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s..........	59	58½	58½	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s	46½	45½	45½	9
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.......	46	45	45	38
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	10
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66⅝	66½	66½	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, t. r., sta....	61	60⅝	60⅝	11
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	19
St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	58½	56	58	38
St. P., M. & M. c. 4½s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	16
St. P. & Nor. P. 6s.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	10
San Ant. & A. P. 4s.	72	71½	71½	2
Sav., F. & W. 1st 5s.	105	105	105	1
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s...	67½	67½	67½	1
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s.	65½	63¼	64	57
South. Bell Tel. 5s...	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	8
South. Pacific col. 4s.	81½	79⅞	79⅞	34
South. Pacific cv. 4s.	80⅜	80	80¼	114
Southern Pac. cv. 5s..	98⅝	98	98⅝	173
South. Pacific ref. 4s.	84⅞	84⅛	84⅝	96
So. P. S. F. T. 4s.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	16½
Southern Rwy. 1st 5s.	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞	55
South. Rwy. gen. 4s.	62½	61½	61½	82
Texas Co. cv. 6s.....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	26
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s..	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	10
Texas & Pac. 2d inc..	30	30	30	7
Third Avenue ref. 4s.	80⅛	79⅛	80	42
Third Avenue adj. 5s.	76	75½	75½	41
Tol., Peoria & W. 4s.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	5
Tol., W. V. & O. 1st gtd. 4½s, Series A..	97½	97½	97½	4
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	1
Ulster & Del. 5s....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s..	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	154
Union Pacific con. 4s.	88⅝	88	88⅛	92
Union Pac. ref. 4s...	86	85⅛	85⅛	14
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s...	70	69½	69½	2
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s.	42	40½	40½	158
U. S. Rubber 6s.....	102½	102⅜	102⅜	16
U. S. Steel 5s.......	101¾	101½	101⅝	285
U. S. Steel 5s, reg....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1¼
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s...	97	95⅝	95⅞	4
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s.	82	82	82	3
Va. Midland gen. 5s.	103	103	103	1
Va. S. W. con. 5s...	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s..	93⅞	93¼	93¼	6½
Wabash 1st 5s.......	100⅛	100	100	5
Wabash 2d 5s.........	90	90	90	1
Wabash ref. 4s.......	20	20	20	68
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. T. r.	19⅞	19½	19½	45
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. rcts., stamped..	18½	17	17	71
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts......	2½	1⅜	1⅜	108
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Columbia Tr. rcts..	2¼	2¼	2¼	5
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. rcts. for Cent. Tr. rcts.......	2½	1	1	26
Western Electric 5s..	101½	101	101	24
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	4
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	6
Western Maryland 4s.	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	1
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s.	95	95	95	4
West Shore 4s.......	89½	89	89	15
West Shore 4s, reg...	86½	86½	86½	1
W. E. & M. cv. 5s...	105⅜	104⅜	105⅛	404
W. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit.....	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	149
W. & L. E. con. 4s...	51	51	51	3
Wis. Central gen. 4s.	82	82	82	1
Total sales				$11,002,000
Government Bonds.				
U. S. 2s, registered..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
U. S. 3s, coupon....	101½	101½	101½	15
U. S. 4s, registered..	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	5
Japanese 4½s	76	76	76	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series...	73¼	73¼	73¼	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., Ger. sta	73¼	72⅞	72⅞	84½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904.	96½	96½	96½	3
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914.	92½	90½	92½	4
Total sales				$70,500
State Bonds.				
N. Y. State 4½s, 1965.	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
N. Y. State 4½s......	109½	108⅞	109½	42
N. Y. Canal 4½s......	109	109	109	12
Total sales				$55,000
New York City Issues.				
4¼s, 1960	98¼	98	98	15
4¼s, 1964	98	98	98	16
4½s, 1963	102	102	102	2
4½s, May, 1957........	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
4½s, Nov., 1957.......	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	12
4½s, 1965, temp. rcts., w. i	102	101⅜	101⅜	257
Total sales				$310,000
Grand total				11,487,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Week Ended July 10, 1915

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	
10,550	Am. Zinc	58¼	55¼	56¼	+ ⅞
5,060	Can. N. G. Cor.	2⅝	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
39,500	Car. L. & P...	6⅞	4¾	6½	+ ¼
3,675	Cr. Shipbldg..	66	61	62	+ ½
11,560	Elec. Boat....	197	120	180	+59
6,800	Elec. Boat. pf..	178	122	165	+45
2,140	Emer. Phono...	14½	13½	13⅝	— ⅞
840	Hendee Mfg...	41¼	34	34	— 5½
810	Int. M. M. cfts.	2	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅝
8,000	I. M. M. pf ctfs	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— 1⅛
1,050	Int Motors....	13½	12½	12½	— ½
22	Int. Motors pf..	37	35	37	+ 1
2,640	Infer. Petrol...	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅝
1,140	Inter St. Pump	8	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
100	Int. St. P. pf..	16	16	16	— 3
620	Kelly Sp. Tire..	166	160	160	— 1
200	K. S. T. n 1st pf	88	86	87	+ ½
1,600	Mar. of Am....	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
1,025	Man. Transit...	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝	— ⅛
3,120	N. Y. Trans..	16½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
670	Pyrene M. Co.	12½	11½	12½	+ ¼
1,200	Riker & Heg..	6⅝	6⅝	6½	..
43	Savoy Oil......	5½	5½	5½	..
46,250	Stan. Motors...	9½	6	8⅝	+ 2
2,500	Sterl. G., w i.	3	2⅛	2⅛	..
7,400	St. Jos. Lead..	12½	11½	12½	— ⅜
3,300	U. Cig. St. n..	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
400	U. C. S. pf n..	12	12	12	..
1,000	U. Prof. Sh. n.	3	2⅝	2 11/16	— 2 11/16
2,700	World's Film..	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16¼	15½	15½	— 1
6	Atlanta Refin.	553	550	550	— 3
10	Buckeye P. L.	101	101	101	..
2	Gal.-Sig. Oil...	148	148	148	..
10	Ill. P. L., w. i.	135	135	135	+ ⅛
53	Ind. Pipe Line..	98	97½	98	+ 1
73	Ohio Oil	135	133	133	— 2
615	Pierce Oil, new	10	9⅝	9⅝	..
2,060	Prairie P. L..	159	152	152	— 6
134	Prairie O. & G.	315	309	311	..
5	Southern P. L.	210	210	210	— 1
1	S. W. Pa. P. L.	110	110	110	+ 2
30	St. Oil of Cal.	276½	273	273	— 4
7	St. O. of Ind..	408	405	408	— 5
1	St. Oil of Neb.	310	310	310	..
102	St. Oil of N. J.	400	398	399	— 1
100	St. Oil of N. Y.	184	183	184	+ 2½
15	St. Oil of Ohio.	425	421	421	— 5
1	Swan & F. Co.	112	112	112	+ 2
20	Wash. Oil ...	34	31	34	— 2

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	
21,400	*Atlanta	31	29½	30	— ½
32,200	*Alta C. M. Co.	87	61	87	+22
5,200	Al. Juan'a w. i.	13¾	12¾	13¼	— ⅝
14,000	*B. Cot'wood..	6	5½	3⅛	..
3,800	B. L. D. Co...	1 11/16	1⅜	1 11/16	+ ⅛
10,200	Braden Cop....	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
7,700	*Booth	52	49	51	+ 2
100	Bingham M....	8½	8½	8½	..
600	Butte-N. Y.....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2,000	*Cashboy	6	6	6	— 1
2,250	Chile C. w. i..	20½	19½	19½	— ⅝
1,600	Cons. Ariz. S..	1 1/16	⅞	⅞	— 1/16
4,800	Con. Nev.-U...	7/16	11/32	7/16	+ 1/16
3,000	*D. Bl. Butte..	3½	3	3½	+ ½
25,000	*Emma Cop....	25	18	25	+ 4
50	*Florence	53	53	53	..
1,100	*Genesee	43	42	43	..
1,100	Goldf. Cons....	1 1/16	1⅜	1 1/16	— 1/16
4,400	*Goldf. Merger.	23	22	23	— 3½
475	Gr.-Can. new..	39	36	36	— 2⅝
600	Howe S. w. i.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
7,600	*Iron Blossom.	88	83	86	..
13,850	Jumbo Ext....	1⅝	1 1/16	1 11/16	+ 1/16
600	Kerr Lake.....	4 1/16	4⅝	4⅝	..
1,800	*Kewanas	13½	12½	13½	+ ½
20,800	Ken'cott Cop..	32⅝	31⅜	32	— ½
1,200	*Lone Star.....	6	5	5	— ½
27,700	*Majestic M...	99	58	72	—27
10,000	Magma Cop....	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	..
5,000	McIntyre	50	50	50	+10
2,700	*McKin.-Dar..	24	22	23	— 1
600	*Nevada Hills.	23	21	21	— 1
5,000	New. U. Bing.	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
850	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
7,700	*Oro	9½	8½	8½	— ½
2,000	*Sand. Kendall	7½	7½	7½	— ½
2,500	San Toy.......	19	18½	19	..
7,000	*Sells	25	25	25	— 1
2,800	*Silver Pick...	11	10	11	..
2,850	Stan. S.-Lead.	1 1/16	1½	1 1/16	— 1/16
30,900	Stewart	2⅝	2 1/16	2 1/16	— 1/16
60,535	*Success Min...	95	90	92	+ 3
10,500	*Sup. M. Co...	24½	24	24	..
8,600	*Ton. Merger..	41½	40	41	..
950	Tono. Exten...	2 11/16	2 11/16	2 11/16	..
250	Ton. C. of N.	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/16	— 1/16
400	Tularosa	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
4,500	Tri-Bullion ...	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
5,700	Tuolumne Cop.	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
7,700	Wasatch	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ 1/16
6,400	*W. E. Consol.	84	81	82	— 1
325	Wh. K. C. pf..	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼

*Cents per share.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	
100	Wabash, w. i..	10	10	10	— 2
400	Wabash pf. (a)	43	42	43	— 2
100	Wabash pf. (b)	21	21	21	— ½
3,900	Mo. Pac., w. i.	22	17¼	17½	— 2½
100	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	40	40	40	—10

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	
$158,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	118⅝	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
380,000	West. El. cv. 5s.	106½	105¼	105⅝	— ⅝
12,000	West. El. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛

HOBOKEN TROLLEYS EMPTIED BY JITNEYS

Service Corporation Expected to Grant 3-Cent Fare to Meet Competition.

LONG FOUGHT REDUCTION

People Say Service Will Stay Regardless of Car Rates—Hard Hit in Bayonne, Too.

Ten days ago John Coogan of Hoboken bought for his two sons a second-hand automobile apiece, took out a hack license, and started them in the jitney bus business. Two days later they put four more cars into commission, and now the operators of fifty cars assert that the jitney has come to Hoboken to stay. It is estimated that they are cutting the revenues of the Public Service Corporation, which operates the trolleys in Hoboken, from $400 to $600 a day.

For three years Hoboken, collectively and individually, has been fighting the Public Service Corporation in an effort to get a three-cent fare within the city limits. The corporation has steadfastly refused to entertain the proposal. The Mayor four months ago hired a traffic expert to study the problem, and a week ago he announced that, after considering the circumstances of traffic and that Hoboken was only a mile long and a mile and an eighth wide, he was ready to take the fight before the Public Utilities Commission to fight for the three-cent fare.

In the meanwhile the jitneys have put a very different complexion on things. Resentment of the citizens has brought about a situation where Mayor Griffen confidently expects the Public Service Corporation to grant the three-cent fare without appeal to the State authorities. The jitneys get the short-distance riders, the "cream" of the traffic, and the trolleys get those who come from out of town, or who are going out of town and ride on transfers or get their nickel's worth outside of the city limits. This is the skim-milk trade.

Citizens who live within Hoboken ride the jitneys. They make good time, have asphalt streets to travel on, and are not overcrowded. A few days after the Coogan boys started their two cars, the public hackmen, in an effort to kill the jitneys off, for their trade was being damaged, too, went into the jitney business themselves. But instead of hurting the jitneys, the hackmen educated the residents to a knowledge of what they had been missing, and both they and the jitneys had all the business they could attend to. All are making money.

A year ago a bus line was started in opposition to the trolleys, charging a three-cent fare. But the buses were run with storage batteries, and the only firm in Hoboken which could recharge the batteries was the Public Service Corporation, which operated the trolleys. The officials of the bus line said when they went out of business that the corporation was so irregular about recharging the batteries, and charged such high rates, that the bus line could make no money. Again, Washington Avenue, along which most of the jitney traffic moves, was a rough-paved street a year ago. Today it is covered with smooth asphalt.

It is said that the trolley companies may be waiting for the coming of snow to give the jitneys the laugh, for if the jitneys are forced to travel on the trolley tracks when the snow drifts along the streets, they may find rough going. But Mayor Griffin says the wrath of Hoboken's residents and the cinch of the jitney will bring the Public Service Corporation to terms before snow flies. He says jitneys have come to Hoboken for keeps.

Hundreds of residents of Bayonne yesterday patronized the first jitney service in that city, and most of them patronized it more than once. From early morning until night the twenty or more cars were crowded. They carried passengers from one end of the city to the other for 5 cents, and made excellent time. Seven cars were put into service by the originator of the line, and so good was the business that a dozen or more other automobile owners entered the field and found it so profitable that they are going to stay.

Jitneys met the boats from Staten Island, and the Public Service Corporation's trolley cars lost hundreds of passengers.

This week the employes of the Standard Oil Company in Bayonne will be carried to and from their work for 5 cents, landing in front of the entrance to the works. In the past they have had half a mile walk after reaching the end of the trolley line.

ALBANY FACES CAR STRIKE.

Closed Shop Dispute May Tie Up Traffic in Nine Towns.

ALBANY, July 11.—A vote to decide whether the street car employes of the Capitol district should strike is being taken in Albany, Troy and Schenectady tonight.

The vote was ordered yesterday when the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and officials of the United Traction Company failed to agree at a conference. The men insisted that members of their union be allowed to take runs from Waterford to Troy on the Hudson Valley lines, now taken by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Officials of the United Traction Company maintained that this would bind the company to a closed shop agreement and refused the demand of the men. They notified their employes that if a strike were called the cars would be run into the barns and no attempt made to operate any of the lines. Such action would tie up street car lines in Albany, Schenectady, Watervliet, Troy, Waterford, Lansingburg, Cohoes, Green Island and Rensselaer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week ended July 10, 1915.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska G. M..	37½	38¼	36½	36½
160	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	18⅛	18¼	16⅞	16⅞
7,400	Amal. Copper.	75	75¼	69⅞	71½
570	Am. Beet S...	49	49	45	45⅝
9,310	Amer. Can...	47	47¼	43⅞	45⅝
85	Am. C. & Fdy.	53⅝	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
15	A. C. & F. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
290	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	25	25⅝
630	Am. Loco.....	48⅜	49⅜	43	44
4,200	Am. S. & Ref.	79⅛	79¼	74	75½
40	Am. Sugar R..	107½	107½	106¼	106¼
977	Ana'da C. Co.	35⅝	35⅝	33¼	33⅞
180	At., T. & S. F..	100½	100½	98⅝	98⅞
4,470	Bald. Loco....	68⅝	69⅞	65⅞	67
510	Balti. & Ohio	76⅝	76⅝	74⅛	75¼
13	B. & O. pf..	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
130	Brook. R. T..	87⅜	87⅜	86⅝	87
100	Cal. Pet.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2,860	Can. Pacific..	144¼	144⅝	140⅝	143¼
2,640	Cent. Le. Co.	41¼	42	40¼	40⅝
180	Ches. & Ohio.	39	39	35⅛	36
5,120	C., M. & St. P	84⅝	84⅝	78⅝	80½
1,000	C., R. I. & P.	15⅝	15⅝	12⅞	12½
90	Chino Copper.	45⅝	45⅞	44½	44½
580	Col. F. & I..	31½	32⅝	30	30⅝
100	Corn P. Ref.	14⅛	14⅛	13	13
750	Crucible Steel.	31⅛	31⅝	29⅝	30⅛
420	Dist. Secur....	24	24	20¼	21½
1,500	Erie	26⅛	26¼	24⅝	25⅝
50	Erie 1st pf..	39⅝	39⅝	39	39
1,860	Goodrich Co...	54½	55	51⅝	51⅝
210	Gt. North. pf.	117⅜	117⅜	114⅜	114⅜
180	Gt. North. cts. for ore prop.	35⅝	36½	33⅛	33⅛
190	Inspiration C.	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝
990	Int.-M. V. t.c.	22	22¼	19⅛	20⅛
10	Int.-Met. pf..	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
40	K. C. South..	24	24	23⅛	23⅛
140	Lehigh Val...	140¼	141⅜	139½	139½
150	Louis. & N...	107	107	105⅝	106¼
110	Max. Motors.	35	35½	33⅞	35
380	Mex. Petr'm..	74⅛	74⅛	68	69
260	Miami Copper.	28¼	28¼	27	27
640	Mo., K. & T..	8⅝	8⅝	6⅛	6⅞
60	M., K. & T. pf	22½	22½	19	19
2,020	Mo. Pacific...	6½	6⅝	3¼	3¼
220	Nat. Lead Co.	61½	61½	59⅝	60⅝
300	Nev. Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅞	14	14
1,620	N. Y. Central.	88⅞	88⅞	82⅝	84¼
1,970	N. Y., N. H. & H.......	65½	65½	54⅞	57¼
10	N. Y., O. & W	26	26	26	26
1,320	Northern Pac.	105¼	105¼	101¼	102½
770	Pacific Mail..	33	33	30⅞	32½
1,300	Penn. R. R...	106	106	104⅝	105
70	Pres. Steel Car	47⅝	47⅝	45½	45½
30	Ray Con. Cop.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
29,340	Reading	147⅝	149	144	145½
70	Rep. Iron & S.	29	29	27⅝	27⅝
30	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,250	Southern Pac.	87	87½	84½	84½
470	Southern Ry..	15	15	13½	14
560	Studebaker ..	78	80⅝	77⅞	77⅞
100	Tenn. Copper.	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35½
20	Third Av......	52¼	52¼	52	52
11,530	Union Pac....	127¼	127⅞	123	125
1,260	U. S. Rubber.	46⅞	47	45⅝	46
56,070	U. S. Steel...	60⅝	61⅛	58⅝	59⅝
620	Utah Copper..	67⅛	68	65	65½
10	Va.-C. Chem..	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
20	W. Un Tel....	66⅝	66½	66¼	66½
5,430	West. E. & M.	99	99⅝	95⅝	97¼
165,960					

High Grade Municipal, Railroad, and Public Utility Bonds

For Investment

MACKAY & CO.
14 WALL STREET

(ESTABLISHED 1867)

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100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 German-American Insurance Stk.
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Interborough Rap. Tr. (Old) Stk.
120 Int. Stm. Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 National Fuel Gas Stock
100 National Properties Pfd. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc "New" Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc "Old" Stock
100 New York Dock Com. Stock
120 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
50 Singer Manufacturing Stock
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6 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock

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BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

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RECEIPTS FOR EXTENDED SIX PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES
OF
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The Notes extended to June 1, 1916, with new coupons annexed, will be delivered on and after Monday July 12 1915 to holders of receipts issued by the Depositaries named below, upon the surrender of the receipts to the respective Depositaries by which they were issued.

Dated, New York, July 9, 1915.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

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MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 10, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,702,986	67,742,232
Same period last year	1,069,898	89,538,181

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 50 stocks	70.32	66.96	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	69.08	67.58	73.30	65.24

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	89	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	89	89	89	..	25
40½	Apr. 22	26¼	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	38¼	36½	36¾	– ⅜	11,600
20	Apr. 19	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18⅛	16½	16⅞	– ½	5,130
57	Apr. 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	56½	52½	53⅞	– ⅞	9,100
79⅛	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	75⅝	70	71⅜	– 2¼	33,360
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	51	48⅛	48⅜	– 2½	800
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	94½	..	....
53⅝	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	49½	45	46¼	– 1⅞	12,630
86⅞	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	85	..	....
105¼	June 30	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	104½	103	103	– 1	400
158	July 7	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	158	155	155	– 2½	225
47⅞	July 2	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	47⅛	44	45⅞	– ⅞	71,500
103⅞	June 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	101⅝	100	100	– 2½	1,225
59⅞	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	54⅞	52½	52½	– 1½	4,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	114	114	114	+ ⅜	100
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48¾	..	....
150	July 10	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	150	123½	150	+25⅞	35,811
116⅛	July 8	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	116½	116½	116⅛	+ 6⅝	175
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46	44	44	– 2¼	600
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	91	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	85	..	....
8	Apr. 19	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛	550
42½	Apr. 19	19⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	34½	32	32	– 2½	2,200
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	25	25	– 3¼	4,650
14	Apr. 19	7⅛	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10⅞	10½	10½	– 1⅞	600
84¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	28	27	28	– 1⅞	300
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	49⅜	43½	44¼	– 3¼	9,900
100¼	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	– 2½	100
6⅝	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅞	500
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	26¼	25	25	– 1¼	300
84¼	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79½	74	75⅞	– 3⅞	25,100
108¼	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107	106⅛	107	+ ⅜	904
83⅝	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80½	80	80½	+ ½	200
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	..	..	150	..	....
106¼	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106¼	..	....
43½	June 22	24¼	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	36¾	35⅛	35⅛	– 1⅞	1,800
114⅞	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	107⅞	105⅝	106	– 3½	1,100
115½	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114⅞	113½	113½	– 1⅞	1,272
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121⅜	119½	119½	– 2	2,465
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	225	222½	222½	– 4⅝	800
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	– ⅝	400
32½	May 3	15⅛	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	24½	24½	24½	– 5⅞	100
90½	June 16	77⅞	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	85	84⅞	84⅞	– 5¼	500
15	Apr. 20	5	July 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	..	..	5	..	....
39	Apr. 26	24⅞	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	35⅛	33¼	33⅞	– 1¼	28,200
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	7½	..	....
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	100⅞	98⅞	99½	– ⅝	14,800
101⅝	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	96⅞	96⅞	– ⅞	1,300
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100	98	100	– 4	1,800
69⅞	July 6	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO	69⅞	65⅛	67	+ ½	82,300
105⅛	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅞	320
79⅞	Apr. 19	63⅞	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅞	75	75⅞	– ⅞	10,750
73⅞	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70⅞	69⅞	69⅞	– ⅞	2,500
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅝	1½	1⅞	– ⅛	400
172⅞	June 21	46½	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	171	164½	167	+ ½	10,400
120⅛	June 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	117	116⅞	117	+ 1	800
93	Apr. 21	84⅞	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	88	86⅞	86⅞	– ⅝	1,725
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	5½	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*85	Apr. 28	Buff., R. & Pitts	..	..	*90	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	– ⅛	100
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	72⅝	69½	69¼	– 1⅞	4,269
21⅞	Feb. 8	12⅝	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	14¼	13¾	13¾	– ⅝	500
54⅞	Feb. 8	35	June 5	Cal. Petroleum pf.	35	35	35	– 1	443
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	140⅜	July 7	Canadian Pacific	144⅜	140⅜	143⅜	– ⅛	32,421
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	42½	40¼	41	+ ⅛	36,520
104⅞	May 5	100⅞	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103⅞	103	103⅞	+ ½	300
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	35⅝	36	– 2½	5,700
9⅞	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¼	..	....
11½	Feb. 27	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11½	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10½	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11¼	10½	10⅞	– ⅝	2,990
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf.	29½	26⅞	26⅞	– 2½	2,700
98⅝	Apr. 19	78½	July 9	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85	78⅝	80⅞	– 3⅞	47,755
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf.	124	122	123	– 1	745
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	124⅛	118½	119	– 5⅞	6,150
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	163	163	163	..	100
39	Apr. 10	12⅝	July 10	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	16	12⅝	13⅝	– 2⅝	43,200
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115	115	115	..	100
49⅝	Apr. 26	32⅝	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	45⅝	44⅛	44½	– ½	10,500
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53⅞	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	..	60	..	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	157	157	157	..	100
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	– ⅛	100
36¼	Apr. 16	21⅝	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	32½	30⅛	30⅝	– ⅛	8,470
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	28	26	26	– 4	200
54½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	– 2⅛	150
49½	Apr. 8	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
131⅞	Apr. 30	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	125¼	125	125	– ½	950
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	67	64¼	64¼	– 2⅜	600
100	June 17	88⅞	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	99	97	99	+ 1	375
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	14¼	13	13¼	– 1⅛	7,950
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78⅞	76½	77	– 1⅞	1,350
49	May 7	48	May 7	Crex Carpet	..	..	48	..	....
84⅞	May 24	18¼	Jan. 10	Crucible Steel	31½	29⅜	30⅝	– ⅛	19,700
93	May 24	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	..	..	90⅞	..	....
91	June 18	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88½	86⅞	86⅞	– 1¼	800
101½	June 11	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	101½	..	....
90½	Apr. 30	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	90	90	90	..	10
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	147	142	142	– 5⅞	430
429⅞	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	422	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅞	5½	5½	– ⅝	200
18½	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅞	600
7⅛	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 8	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	– 1⅛	100
29⅞	Mar. 4	29⅞	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29⅞	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115	114	114	..	35
61	Apr. 15	52½	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	60	60	60	..	110
28⅛	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	24⅞	20	21½	– 2⅛	9,950
20	July 7	16	June 25	Dome Mines	20	17⅞	19⅞	+ 1⅞	22,150
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8½	..	....
97¼	July 8	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ 1¼	100
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅞	24⅞	25¼	– ⅝	21,150
46⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	40⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+ ⅝	2,600
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	31	31	31	+ ⅛	200
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	29	24	24	–10	400
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	44½	42½	42½	– 6⅞	400
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	290	279	290	+40	1,108
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	110	110	110	..	44
175½	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	169	161¼	162	– 5⅞	7,200
162½	July 7	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	162½	156	158	+ 1½	3,470
105⅞	Apr. 13	90⅞	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	101⅝	101¼	101½	..	700
55⅞	June 29	24½	Jan. 2	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54⅞	51⅞	52⅞	– ⅞	20,975
104	July 1	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf	104	103⅞	103⅞	– ½	200
91	June 14	79⅞	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	..	25
122⅞	Apr. 19	112⅞	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	118⅜	114½	115⅞	– ⅛	7,630
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	36¼	33¼	33⅞	– 1⅞	8,500
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	63⅞	60	60	– 2⅞	4,450
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	81¼	..	....
97⅞	May 6	95	Apr. 29	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	97½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	..	111
118	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	101	99	100¼	– 5½	3,225
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅞	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	31	29¼	29⅞	– 1⅜	8,700
24⅞	Apr. 29	10⅞	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22½	19⅞	20¼	– 1⅞	26,400
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	74	71	71	– 3½	1,410
20⅛	July 9	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	20⅛	18⅞	19½	..	2,800
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	71½	70	70⅞	– 2⅞	1,700
10½	June 18	5⅛	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	6	..	....
30	June 18	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	25	..	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	98	97½	97¼	– ⅜	500
117	Jan. 9	109⅝	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	109⅝	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	60	60	60	– 8½	100
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9	8½	8½	– 1¼	300
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	36	34⅞	34⅞	– 2¼	500
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅞	..	....
18	Feb. 18	18	Feb. 18	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅞	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24½	23	23¼	– 1⅛	4,600
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57½	57½	57½	– ½	100
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84⅞	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	122⅝	..	....
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	135	..	....
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	107	107	107	..	25
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	44	43½	44	– 1½	200
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	– 2	100
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	7	7	7	– 1	100
23½	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼	200
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	143⅛	138⅞	139⅞	– 2⅞	5,800
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	225	223	223	– 2	700
119½	Jan. 21	113⅞	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	– ¼	119
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	33	33	33	– 2⅞	100
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18¼	18	18	– 1	200
105¼	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	90¼	..	....
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	116¼	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛	296
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	114½	104½	106⅞	– 8¼	20,200
82¼	May 6	72⅞	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	79	..	....
69⅝	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	..	..	66	..	....
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	125½	125	125	– 1	600
69½	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	52	..	....
103⅞	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	101½	101½	101½	– 1⅞	100
58	Apr. 14	15⅛	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	37	33⅞	35	– ⅛	7,400
89	June 7	43⅞	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88	82	83	+ ⅛	1,300
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38	31¼	31¼	– ⅝	2,410
56	Mar. 2	35⅛	July 9	May Dept. Stores	36	35⅛	35⅛	– 2⅞	200
98⅝	Mar. 15	94⅛	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	97	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	75⅝	68	68⅞	– 5	19,550
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	84	..	....
29⅞	Apr. 28	17⅞	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	28¼	26⅞	27¼	– ⅞	13,325
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅞	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14⅞	12	12	– 3	845
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	41	..	....
122¼	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	111¼	107	107	– 3	1,050
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	..	..	122	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. l. l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	6	July 9	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅞	6	6⅞	– 1⅞	2,150
40	Apr. 5	18⅞	July 9	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	26	18⅞	19⅞	– 6	4,900
18⅞	Apr. 19	3	July 9	Missouri Pacific	6⅞	3	3¼	– 2⅞	44,000
55⅝	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	49	46¼	46⅞	– 2⅛	1,500
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	102	102	102	– 1	300
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
176⅝	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	+ ½	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	119	119	119	– 1	100
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	124	121¼	121¼	– 2½	200
80½	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ 2⅞	150
106⅞	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛	100
18½	June 28	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	16¼	16	16	– 1	900
85	Apr. 23	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
70⅞	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63⅞	58⅞	59	– 3⅞	2,600
111	June 16	104⅞	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	– 1	100
28	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4½	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	5½	..	....
16⅞	Apr. 27	11⅞	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14⅞	14	14¼	– ½	3,800
100	Apr. 30	56⅞	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	90⅞	89	90	– 2	1,300
92⅞	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	89¼	82½	84⅞	– 2⅞	19,150
86½	Apr. 9	80	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	80	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71½	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65½	55	56½	– 7⅛	35,000
35	Apr. 20	21⅞	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	27½	26⅞	26⅞	..	1,650
25	Feb. 15	15⅞	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	15⅞	..	....
106⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	103⅝	101⅞	102½	– ½	1,200
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	..	..	72⅞	..	....
*84⅞	Jan. 27	*84⅞	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84⅞	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅞	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	105⅛	101½	102⅞	– ⅝	17,200
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3⅞	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
36⅞	June 23	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	34	31	33	– 1	5,500
39⅞	Apr. 16	26⅞	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	30⅛	..	....
91	May 11	90⅞	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅞	Apr. 21	103⅞	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	106½	104⅞	105⅛	– 1	22,105
123⅞	Apr. 3	112⅞	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115	114½	114½	– ½	350
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9⅞	..	....
43	July 8	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	48	40	42	+ 1⅞	1,635
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	88	..	....
81	Apr. 10	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	..	..	75½	..	....
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	66	..	....
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
24⅞	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	– 1⅛	1,100
95	Feb. 10	81⅞	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	93	90	90	– 4⅞	400
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
89⅞	July 3	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	89⅞	..	....
59⅞	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	48¼	43½	45	– 3	3,750
102½	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	..	..	99⅞	..	....
110⅞	Apr. 22	104	Apr. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	104½	..	....
167	June 14	150⅞	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	156	155¼	155⅞	– 2⅞	600
4	June 15	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	..	200
6½	June 15	⅜	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛	300
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G	30⅞	30	30	– ⅝	330
95	Apr. 19	86¼	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	92	..	....
26⅞	Apr. 26	15⅛	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper††	23⅞	22⅛	22¼	– 1⅛	12,800
157⅞	Apr. 19	138⅞	May 10	Reading†	149	144	145⅞	– 1⅞	95,440
90	June 12	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	85	..	....
86⅞	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	..	..	85	..	....
34⅞	Apr. 16	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	27⅞	28⅞	– ¼	4,450
89	May 25	72	June 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	87½	86⅞	87⅞	..	1,000
1½	Apr. 9	¼	June 28	Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	..	100
2⅞	Apr. 9	½	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	200
6⅞	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼	1,567
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	6½	5¼	5¼	– 1½	1,100
7¼	June 26	1⅜	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	7¼	5⅞	6½	– ¼	2,000
12½	June 28	8	June 16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 16	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7½	6	6	– 1½	600
19	Apr. 28	14	July 8	St. Louis Southwest.	14¼	14	14	– 2	300
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	30⅞	30	30	– 7	200
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	14	13	13⅞	– ⅞	2,200
42⅞	Apr. 21	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	34	32½	33	– 1	1,100
209½	Feb. 1	181⅞	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	147	142	142	..	4,000
125⅞	Feb. 19	121⅞	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124⅞	..	....
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	34⅞	31⅛	31⅞	– 4⅞	1,328
85	May 6	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
70	June 21	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	..	..	70	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅞	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81⅞	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	87⅞	84	84⅞	– 2	81,525
106⅛	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	102½	..	....
19⅞	Apr. 9	12⅝	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	15⅞	13½	14	– 1⅞	18,200
68	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	51	43⅞	44	– 6	6,100
55⅞	Apr. 6	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	53⅞	53	53	– 2⅞	770
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	72	72	72	+ 1½	110
80⅞	June 22	35⅞	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	80⅞	77½	78½	+ 1¼	41,900
102⅞	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100	100	– ⅛	115
39½	June 12	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	36	34	34⅞	– 2	4,100
144⅞	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	126	125½	125½	– 1¼	400
123	June 14	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub. rec. f. pd	..	..	123	..	....
17⅞	Apr. 19	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	13¼	12	12	– 2	600
101½	Apr. 30	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	..	..	101½	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	52¼	51¼	51½	– 2	2,800
102¼	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	98⅞	98½	98⅞	..	100
2⅞	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	1⅞	..	....
9⅞	Jan. 23	5⅛	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅞	June 15	7	June 14	T., St. L. & W. pf. cfs	7	7	7	..	100
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	90	90	90	– 8⅞	100
69⅞	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE	..	..	63	..	....
108	Apr. 20	98⅞	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	98⅞	..	....
7⅞	Apr. 6	4⅞	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	– ⅝	400
30⅞	Apr. 6	24	July 9	Union Bag & P. pf.	24	24	24	– 2	100
134⅞	Apr. 19	115⅞	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	128	123	125⅛	– 1⅞	64,000
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	80½	80	80⅞	+ ⅞	1,720
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	..	..	29⅞	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	..	100
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	101¼	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48¼	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	58	..	....
21	Apr. 26	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	..	..	16	..	....
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	31	31	31	– 1⅛	100
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛	50
46⅛	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	37	37	37	..	100
73¼	Mar. 9	62¼	May 15	U. S. Express	67	67	67	..	100
59¼	June 26	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	56	53⅞	54	– 1	600
94⅞	June 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	92	92	92	– 2¼	100
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼	200
10⅞	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	..	..	2	..	....
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	..	..	2½	..	....
74⅞	Apr. 14	44¼	July 2	U. S. Rubber	47¼	45⅞	47½	+ 1⅜	15,350
110	Apr. 9	101⅞	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106½	106	106	+ ½	800
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
64	June 4	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	61	58¼	59½	– ⅛	209,864
112⅞	June 4	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109¼	109⅜	– ⅛	2,997
78	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	68	65	66¼	– ⅞	28,400
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	31	28	28	– 4½	1,700
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	97½	97½	97½	..	200
46	June 14	36	June 9	Va.-Iron, Coal & C.	..	..	40	..	....
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	15	..	....
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	800
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	¼	⅛	¼	..	1,000
100	Apr. 14	77½	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	99½	99½	99½	+ ½	100
27	June 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	..	..	24	..	....
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	36	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	67¼	65⅞	65⅞	– ⅛	3,432
108	Apr. 30	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.†	99⅞	96	97	– 1¼	71,000
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	..	..	127⅞	..	....
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3⅞	Jan. 18	⅞	June 29	Wheel. & Lake Erie	..	..	1	..	....
16	Jan. 18	2½	July 8	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	4	2½	2½	– 1½	200
6	Jan. 18	1	June 29	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅞	1	1	– ⅞	600
135	Apr. 8	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	127	122	124	– 3	2,000
105	June 22	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	..	..	105	..	....
39⅞	Jan. 21	30	July 6	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	– 1	400
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	105⅞	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛	1,400
120⅞	June 30	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	120	120	120	– ⅞	200
				MINING.					
.21	June 8	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel‡‡‡	.14	.10	.12	–.01	7,300

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

	On Call High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	2	1½	1½	1½
July 7	2	1½	1½	1½
July 8	2	1½	2	2
July 9	2	1½	2	2
July 10	2	2	2	2

Week's range—	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
High	2	2
Low	1½	1½
Same week last year—		
High	3	3
Low	2	2
Year to date—		
High	3	2⅞
Low	1	1½
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 5	Holiday.		
July 6	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
July 7	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
July 8	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3
July 9	2½@2¾	2¾	3@3¼
July 10	2½@2¾	2¾	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	2¾	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	4
Low	2½	2⅞	3½
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand High.	Low.	Last.
July 6	$4.76¾	$4.76⅝	$4.76¾
July 7	4.77⅛	4.76¾	4.76⅞
July 8	4.76⅞	4.76¾	4.76⅞
July 9	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
July 10	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76¾

	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
July 5	Holiday.		
July 6	$4.77⅛	$4.77⅛	$4.77⅛
July 7	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅛
July 8	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅛
July 9	4.77⅜	4.77⅛	4.77⅜
July 10	4.77⅜	4.77⅜	4.77⅜

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.77⅛	$4.77⅜
Low	4.76⅝	4.77⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.8780	4.8810
Low	4.8745	4.8795
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅞
Low	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.8910	4.8975
Low	4.8535	4.8565

	Paris Dmd.	Paris Cab.	Berlin Dmd.	Berlin Cab.	Switzerland Dmd.	Switzerland Cab.
July 5	Holiday.					
July 6	5.64½	5.63⅞	.81⅛	.81¼	5.40	5.39
July 7	5.65½	5.64½	.81⅛	.81¼	5.40	5.39
July 8	5.65	5.64½	.81⅛	.81¼	5.38¾	5.37½
July 9	5.64	5.63⅞	.81⅛	.81¼	5.39	5.38
July 10	5.65½	5.63	.81⅛	.81¼	5.38	5.37

	Holland Dmd.	Holland Cab.	Italy Dmd.	Italy Cab.	Russia Cab.	Austria Cab.
July 5	Holiday.					
July 6	.39⅛	.40	6.09	6.08	88.00	15.15
July 7	.39⅛	.40	6.10½	6.10	88.00	15.15
July 8	.40	.40⅛	6.13	6.12	88.50	15.15
July 9	.40⅛	.40¼	6.12	6.11¾	88.50	15.20
July 10	.40⅛	.40⅛	6.09	6.08	88.50	15.15

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	Par	†10c	*5c	*40c
July 7	Par	†10c	*5c	*45c
July 8	Par	†15c	Par	*45c
July 9	Par	†15c	Par	*45c
July 10	Par	†15c	Par	*45c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on Lon.
July 5	1½	3⅞	3⅞@4	26f 99c
July 6	1½	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	27f 02½c
July 7	1½	4 @4¼	4¼@4½	27f 06c
July 8	1½	4½	4¼@4½	27f 05c
July 9	1½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	27f 02½c
July 10	1½	4½	4⅜@4½	27f 02½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes. Paris.
July 5	65½	70f
July 6	65⅛	69f 95c
July 7	65⅛	69f 45c
July 8	65	69f 50c
July 9	65	69f 40c
July 10	65	69f 40c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver London.	N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
July 5	22½d	48⅛c	49.00
July 6	22⅞d	48c	49.00
July 7	22⅞d	47⅞c	49.00
July 8	22⅜d	47⅞c	49.00
July 9	22⅜d	47⅞c	49.00
July 10	22⅜d	47⅞c	49.00

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 8, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 8, 1915

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	$1.07⅛	$1.05⅞	$1.02	$1.00⅞
July 7	1.06⅞	1.07¼	1.02⅞	1.02
July 8	1.10⅞	1.08⅞	1.04⅞	1.01⅞
July 9	1.11⅞	1.08⅞	1.04⅞	1.02⅞
July 10	1.12⅞	1.08⅞	1.04⅞	1.02⅞
Week's range	1.12⅞	1.05⅞	1.04⅞	1.00⅞

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	$1.05	$1.04	$1.21¼	$1.15½
July 7	1.05⅞	1.04⅞	1.23	..
July 8	1.07⅞	1.04⅞	1.18½	..
July 9	1.07	1.05½	1.26	..
July 10	1.07⅛	1.04⅞		
Week's range	1.07⅞	1.04	1.26	1.15½

CORN.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	74½	73⅞	72⅞	72¼
July 7	75⅞	74⅞	73⅞	73
July 8	76⅞	75⅛	74⅞	73⅞
July 9	77⅞	76	74⅞	73⅞
July 10	77⅞	76½	74⅞	73⅞
Week's range	77⅞	73⅞	74⅞	72½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	63⅞	63¼	76	75
July 7	64⅞	64¼	77	..
July 8	66½	64⅞	78	77⅞
July 9	66	65¼	79	78⅞
July 10	65⅞	65¼	78½	78⅞
Week's range	66⅛	63¼	79	75

OATS.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	46½	44¼	37⅞	37
July 7	46⅞	45½	38⅞	37⅛
July 8	47	46	38⅞	37⅞
July 9	48½	46	38½	37⅞
July 10	48⅞	47¼	38¼	37½
Week's range	48⅞	44¼	38½	37

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	39	38⅞	50⅞	50¼
July 7	39⅞	39¼	51	50¼
July 8	39⅞	39	52¼	51½
July 9	39⅞	39¼	55	53
July 10	39⅞	39¼	55	54¼
Week's range	39⅞	38⅞	55	50¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	$9.10	$9.00	$9.47	$9.20
July 7	8.75	8.65	9.25	8.87
July 8	8.80	8.45	9.00	8.65
July 9	8.67	8.57	8.87	8.62
July 10			8.80	8.50
Week's range	9.10	8.45	9.47	8.50

RIBS.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	$10.25	$10.22	$10.65	$10.47
July 7	10.30	9.90	10.55	10.05
July 8	..	..	10.20	9.92
July 9	9.90	9.77	10.15	10.00
July 10	9.95	9.77	10.12	9.90
Week's range	10.30	9.77	10.65	9.90

PORK.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 5	Holiday.			
July 6	$16.45	$16.40	$17.17	$16.72
July 7	16.55	15.40	16.82	15.62
July 8	15.70	15.45	16.10	15.69
July 9	15.62	15.40	16.00	15.75
July 10	15.60	15.30	15.97	15.55
Week's range	16.55	15.30	17.17	15.55

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 5	Holiday.					
July 6	9.35	9.23	9.78	9.68	10.00	9.92
July 7	9.24	9.07	9.67	9.46	9.91	9.70
July 8	9.05	8.85	9.48	9.25	9.71	9.50
July 9	8.88	8.62	9.28	9.03	9.52	9.27
July 10	8.71	8.43	9.14	8.75	9.37	9.03
W'k's re.	9.35	8.43	9.78	8.75	10.00	9.03

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.
July 5	Holiday.					
July 6	10.07	9.98	..	..	10.45	10.45
July 7	9.98	9.76	10.20	10.04	10.40	10.25
July 8	9.78	9.57	10.02	9.83	10.23	10.06
July 9	9.60	9.36	9.84	9.62	10.05	9.85
July 10	9.45	9.08	9.70	9.39	9.89	9.58
W'k's re.	10.07	9.08	10.20	9.39	10.45	9.58

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Partly cloudy, with probably showers Mon. and Tues.; moderate variable winds, mostly s.

Fla.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably showers in n.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.; fresh s. winds.

W. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warm Mon. and Tues.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Partly cloudy Mon. Tues. probably fair; light variable winds.

Ind.—Probably fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; light variable winds.

Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably showers in w. Mon.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably showers in e. Mon.

Kan.—Fair; warmer Mon. and Tues.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New York.

June 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a resolution to change the corporate name of this bank from "THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK" to "ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK"; also to change the number of shares of the capital stock, now consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, to 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Catskill and Tannersville Railway Company will be held at the office of Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1915, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of determining whether a change of the principal office and place of business of the corporation from the City of New York to Catskill, Greene County, New York, shall be authorized.

Dated July 10, 1915.
ALFRED V. S. OLCOTT, President.
W. Y. HAWLEY, Secretary.

While Away From the City.
While in the country during the Summer season, you will want to keep in touch with the news of the day. Have THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to your country address. Daily and Sunday, 75c per month; daily only, 50c per month. Leave order with your newsdealer. Send to Publication Office or phone Circulation Department, 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Missouri Pacific
In the current issue of The Financial World is published an analysis of the proposed reorganization plan for the Missouri Pacific. The writer, who is thoroughly acquainted with the property and its prospects through a personal inspection, frankly discusses what is best for the security holders to do.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

Lima Locomotive
Aetna Explosives Notes
C. H. Hensel
Tel. Rector 3672-3-4-5. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Industrial Balloons
Every day in the week industrial balloons are being promoted and their security issues sold to a confiding public. More investors have been misled in putting their capital into these ventures in the past five years than in any other security field. How can a continuance of this be avoided? There is but one way. Make use of Moody's Analyses of Public Utilities and Industrials and you will be able to detect the good from the bad. The 1915 edition of this standard authority is now ready. In its pages are Rated about 7,000 industrial and public utility bonds and stocks. Send for a copy today. Price $15 net. It may easily save you fifteen hundred times $15.
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Telephone 1299 Cortlandt.

Inheritance Tax
The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.
MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
19 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J. OPP. R. R. STATION.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

AETNA EXPLOS.
Common & Preferred
HENDEE MFG.
WESTINGHOUSE
Rights & Bonds
Perpall, Shaskan & Droge,
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833.)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

Commonwealth Savings Bank
2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.
Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at 4% Per Annum
Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st.
John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert, Sec.

Empire City Savings Bank,
231 WEST 125TH STREET.
The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending June 30th, 1915, at the rate of 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5.00 to $3,000.00, payable July 15, 1915. Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1st.
JOHN BEAVER, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 53rd Consecutive Dividend.
SECURITIES—First Mortgages in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large & small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 12 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4 PER CENT

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 15, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1915. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 34.
New York, June 10, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1915, payable August 2, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business July 17, 1915.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.
New York, July 7th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on its Preferred Stock to Stockholders of record July 20th, 1915, payable July 25th, 1915.

Checks will be mailed.

F. L. BELIN, Treasurer.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
NEW YORK, JULY 8TH, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of one and one-half per cent., payable August 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 21st, 1915. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 31st, 1915, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2nd, 1915.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
New York, July 9, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one (1%) per cent. will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on August 2, 1915, to stockholders of record on July 26, 1915, at 3:00 P. M.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1st, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for redemption by means of part of the proceeds of the release of the stock of the East Ohio Gas Company paid into the Sinking Fund to the extent of One Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($1,750,000) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 3rd, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 4, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated New York, June 28, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1940.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

The Wabash Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

In view of the adjournment until July 21st next of the sale under the decree in the pending foreclosure proceedings, the time within which further deposits of both bonds and stock may be made without penalty, under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of April 28, 1915, has been further extended to and including July 17th, 1915.

Dated, New York, July 6, 1915.
JOINT REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
By WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of GOTTFRIED & STECKLER, before at 530-538 East 72nd Street, and at 175 East 2nd Street, has this day been dissolved; and that Elias Gottfried will continue in business at 530-538 East 72nd Street, and that David Steckler will continue in business at 175 East 2nd Street, New York City.
(Signed) ELIAS GOTTFRIED.
(Signed) DAVID STECKLER.

PROPOSALS.

City of Montreal
Refuse Matters

The City of Montreal will receive until the 30th of July, 1915, proposals for the transportation and the treatment of carrions, refuse of meat, etc.

Proposals may be made also for kitchen refuse and rubbish of all sorts, either together or separately.

For all information, apply to Dr. S. Boucher, City Health Officer, City Hall, Montreal.
(By order)
L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.
City Hall, Montreal,
26th June, 1915.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BY contract six torpedo boat destroyers, Nos. 69-74, will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, October 6, 1915, when they will be publicly opened. Circulars for the information of bidders may be obtained on application to the Department, and plans and specifications, together with forms of proposal and contract, will be ready for distribution among prospective bidders after July 31st. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, July 7, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., August 4, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing moorings for light vessels and buoys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, consisting of light vessel chain, buoy chain, mushroom anchors, swivels and shackles. Blank proposals and particulars may be had by addressing the above office.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., July 28, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing bituminous and anthracite coal at New York, New London, Conn., and Newport, R. I. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR STABLING HORSES.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 10, 1915, and then opened, for stable accommodations for one or more horses. Information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.—Office Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon August 2, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing oats and hay. Further information on application.

In The Annalist Today
Financing the Missouri Pacific.
The Conference of Bankers and Farmers in Chicago.
Settling the Dispute in the Garment Trade in New York.
The Holdings of United States Steel Abroad.
"The Open Security Market."
On News Stands This Morning, 10c.
THE ANNALIST
Times Square New York

TO EDUCATE COAL USERS.

Chicago Meeting Also to Tell Trade About Fuel Industry.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Coal men from all parts of the country will begin here tomorrow a two-day session called to launch a national business organization to educate the public and the trade as to conditions in the fuel industry. The meetings will be held under the auspices of the Order Kokoal, a national fraternal organization.

Leading coal dealers said today that the existing situation in the industry had become a menace to proper fuel conservation because of competition largely bred of reckless overproduction and ignorance of the actual cost of doing business. The Federal Bureau of Mines had estimated that this waste runs as high as 50 per cent. of the average covered, it was said.

WHITMAN GOES TO AUBURN.

His Trip Linked with Reported Intention to Remove Riley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Accompanied by his secretary, William A. Orr, Governor Whitman started this morning for Auburn Prison by automobile. He intends to remain at the prison until Tuesday studying conditions. The Governor, it is said, does not believe that the conditions in the prisons are of the best and is anxious to learn what room there is for reforms.

The Governor's visit to Auburn is regarded as significant because of the report here that John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, will be ousted within the next week and the Governor's secretary, Mr. Orr, named to succeed him. The Governor's reported intention to remove Mr. Riley became known after his visit last Wednesday to Sing Sing prison.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14⅝	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000				53	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	91½	93
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	48	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	322	326
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	61	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	57	62
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	102
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	71	76
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	90¾	91½
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	105⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¼	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	79	81
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 15	70	71½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¼	101½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	114	115½
East, P. & L. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	63	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s, '32	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	13	16
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '18	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	40
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	78	80
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90¼
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	83	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79¼
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102½	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,000,000	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	58	63
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86	90
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.*	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98¾
Sern. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	62	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 15	72½	74
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	92	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 10, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	5½	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	29
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	38	43
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	13½	15
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	89	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81¼	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	57	60
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & O. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '20	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,100,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	41	42
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '36	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	74	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¼	105

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	149	154
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	85
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,788	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May '15	171	172
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jun 21,15	135	140
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	90	93
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	66	69
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	81	84
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	210	215
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	96	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	375	385
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	125	140
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	109½	110¼
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	106	108
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6⅛	7
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	61	66
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30,15	315	330
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	101	108
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	137	140
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	51	54
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	91	95
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	$4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.&Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	28	30
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,083,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	78
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	680	690
Gen. Baking	3,400,000	..	..	....	2	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	37	40
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	105	108
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	48	53
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	62
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Apr 17,15	160	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2⅞	3⅛
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	72	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,15	94	95
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	10	10½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	49	51
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	32	35
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	148	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	103
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	275
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	228	232
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2¼	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 12,15	105	107
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1675	1750

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2¼% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	520	..
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	130	160
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	275	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	905
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	300
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	240	255
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	490
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	3½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	385	390
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	177	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	164	167
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	120
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	42	52
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	290	305
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	8	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	†0	Q	May 1, 15	470	510
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 15	104	108
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Coniey Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	325
John. T.& M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	165	175
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	99½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	2	Q	Jun 3, 15	175	185
R. J. Rey'lds	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	330	340
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118	120

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,15	172	176
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,900	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	563
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	‡4	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	215	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	..
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	170	190
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	505	575
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	115	122
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	..
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	162
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	308	..
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	90
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	$25	Q	July 1, 15	4100	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	..	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,15	175	..
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	350	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	185	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	625
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	305	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	495	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	615	660
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	245	250
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	185
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	163	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	320	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	..
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15,15	150	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	395	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	402	420
Security,new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	80
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	125	140
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	125
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	135	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	425
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	500	565

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	345	..
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	405	415
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	140	147
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	..
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	470	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	990	1000
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	80	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	412	415
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 15	1100	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	250	..
Fulton	500,000	6	S	July 1, 15	275	..
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	565	575
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 15	265	..
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	125	..
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	605	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	115	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	102
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	410
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	940	..
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 15	275	..
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	380
Union	3,000,000	†5	Q	July 1, 15	335	345
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1020	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15⅝	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	545	550
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	99	101
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	700	715
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	125	135
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	225	230
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	40	42
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	£5	A	Dec 15,13	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	225	228
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	147	149
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	..	..	....	133	135
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	97	99
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	29	31
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,15	205	210
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	92	95
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	132	134
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	9½	10
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	308	312
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	152	155
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	220	230
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	208	212
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	275	280
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	108	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	272	275
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	405	410
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	247	252
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	305	315
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	398	400
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	183	185
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	420	430
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	110	115
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	80	81
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	194	197
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	32	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	101¼	101½	2.62
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.35
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99¼	5.20
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98⅛	7.30
German Government	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97¼	10.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.75
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	3.45
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	4.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1916	99½	99¾	5.20
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	95⅞	96½	6.25
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96½	5.75
Swedish Government	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100½	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100¼	101	4.00
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.70
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.50
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅞	98⅞	4.95
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pacific Ry	6	Mar., 1924	101⅞	102⅛	5.70
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅞	91⅞	7.45
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100⅛	3.50
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	94⅞	96	9.25
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	98	99	6.30
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97⅛	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	5.95
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅝	97⅞	5.70
Havana Elec. Ry	5	Sept., 1916	98¼	99½	6.25
Hocking Valley Ry	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	2.25
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'18	99⅞	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	98⅝	7.15
L. S. & Mich. Co.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.25
L. S. & Mich. Co.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.60
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98½	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98½	6.05
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	95⅞	96½	7.65
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99½	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.15
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100¼	100½	4.40
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅞	5.40
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	96⅞	98¼	5.60
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	94⅞	95½	14.80
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅛	99	5.35
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	100	6.00
Western Power	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	3.00
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	98	99	6.50

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:39 | Sun sets..7:31 | Moon sets.. ..

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:36	7:45	1:43	1:36
Governors Island	8:12	8:17	2:24	2:17
Hell Gate	10:02	10:07	4:04	3:57

Arrived—Sunday, July 11.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, July 1.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool, July 3.
SS Rotterdam, Avonmouth, July 3.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, June 21.
SS Natura, Grenada, July 2.
SS Nevadan, Balboa, July 4.
SS Ardmore, Gibraltar, June 27.
SS Anna, Antilla, July 5.
SS Philadelphian, London, June 28.
SS Isle de Reunion, Barcelona, June 28.
SS Driebergen, Frontera, July 2.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 8.
SS Mora, Naples, June 4.
SS Montevideo, Cadiz, June 30.
SS R. W. Thompson, Matanzas, July 5.
SS Tennyson, Rio Janeiro, June 25.
SS Daltonhall, Port Talbot, June 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	June 30
Hackensack	Hull	June 26
Calabria	Gibraltar	June 26
Trinidad	Cardiff	June 10
Flandre	Amsterdam	June 23
Pastores	Cristobal	July 5
Tivives	Jamaica	July 6
Grayson	San Juan	July 7
Brazos	San Juan	July 7
Comus	New Orleans	July 7
El Sol	Galveston	July 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 4
Stiklestad	Havre	June 28
Saratoga	Havana	July 10
Berwind	Antilla	July 5
Nueces	Galveston	July 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 10
Alamo	Mobile	July 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 10

DUE WEDNESDAY.

La Campine	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Kentigern	London	June 28
Boniface	Para	July 2
Anna	Antilla	July 5
Cristobal	Cristobal	July 7
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 11
Algonquin	S. Domingo	July 6
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Manhattan	London	July 3
Van den Duyn	Genoa	June 29
Momus	New Orleans	July 8
Antilla	Progreso	July 4
Cardenas	Matanzas	July 10
Zacapa	Kingston	July 10
Huron	Jacksonville	July 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	July 4
Cymric	Liverpool	July 7
Ardgair	Havre	July 2
El Siglo	Galveston	July 8
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 10
Concho	Galveston	July 10
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 13

DUE SATURDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 8
Marengo	Hull	July 3
New York City	Swansea	July 3
Manin	Seville	July 2
St. Bede	Manchester	July 3
Korona	Demerara	July 7
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 14
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Athinai, Piraeus		4:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tropea, London		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Montevideo, Cadiz		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Evanger, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mariana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rosalia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow		5:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 108 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Pleiades, Cardenas to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 131 miles NW. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles SW. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 78 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 226 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 679 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 160 miles W. of Savannah at 7 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 10 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS. Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 185 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 326 miles E. of Galveston bar at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 355 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .... July 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan .... July 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline .... July 15
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra .... July 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama .... July 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .... July 30

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 17, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 12, SS Athinai.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 4 P. M. July 13, (registered mail closes 8 P. M. July 12,) by rail to Newport News, Va., and thence per SS Andyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 15, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Principe di Udine, and at 7:30 A. M. July 17, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, July 11.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of TALMUD HAT CO., INC., Assignors, to Samuel D. Matthews, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above named assignors, consisting of manufactured ladies' hats, and in course of manufacture, millinery material, machinery, fixtures, etc., on Friday, July 23rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 656 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SAMUEL D. MATTHEWS, Assignee.
MARCUSON BROS., Attorneys for Assignee, 256 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The pressure is now below normal over all interior districts and above normal off the Atlantic Coast. This has resulted in a general rise in temperature in the Central Valleys, the Plains States and the Southwest, and the warmest weather of the season now prevails in the last named districts. There have been scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours over much of the country east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will rise somewhat Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, and the region of the Great Lakes. It will change little elsewhere in the Eastern part of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic, East Gulf, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Partly cloudy, with probably local showers Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	65	68	4 P. M.	77	75
6 A. M.	64	70	6 P. M.	75	72
9 A. M.	69	76	9 P. M.	67	68
12 M.	73	78	11 P. M.	72	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 69; maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees, at 4:30 A. M.; humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.98 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.
12:40—48 8th Av.; David Begel .... Slight
2:30—2,850 B'way; Louis Mausbach .... Slight
7:45—64 E. 114th St.; Jesse Hude .... Slight
7:50—341 3d Av.; Wm. Rochen .... Slight
9:15—344 W. 37th St.; Rafael Loglisci .... Slight
10:10—504 W. 38th St.; Miller, Frank & Hegeman Co., and Wm. H. Franca & Co. .... Not given
11:45—1,825 Wash'n Av.; Fred Sitert .... Slight
P. M.
3:00—229 E. 95th St.; not given .... Slight
3:20—458 W. 41st St.; Lewis Joseph .... Slight
4:30—Duane and W. B'way; Degnon Const'n Co. .... None
5:40—1,411 4th Av.; J. Willis .... Slight
6:35—295 Av. B; John Rubinger .... Slight
7:30—2,092 Amsterdam Av.; Mary Manley .... Slight
7:50—121 Stanton St.; Wm. Hirsch .... Slight
8:50—4 Chatham Sq.; Busy Bee Lunch .... Slight
9:15—574 2d Av.; Ed. McCabe $25
9:20—1,570 Wash'n Av.; Julius Fowl .... Slight
9:45—2,163 5th Av.; Geo. H. Schleist .... Slight

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
NEW YORK OFFICE
Has removed from 458 Broadway to 1231 Broadway, Cor. 30th Street New York
But the Railway itself remains the greatest Transportation Company on Earth
Trans-Atlantic Trans-Canada Trans-Pacific

TO FRANCE BY LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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Send for Free Book.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
398 B'way, New York. Tel. 4580 Franklin.

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Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

UP THE HUDSON By Daylight
NEW YORK to ALBANY
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North.
All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M. for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
For Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.
Hudson River Day Line

OCEAN TRIP
A VACATION on the WATER
Cool, restful and refreshing.
$95 New York to Havana and return; 6 days at sea, 4 days on shore, including hotel expenses.
$60 California Expositions side trip, New York, Havana, New Orleans, by steamer, going or returning.
Write Dept. E for "The Ideal Vacation."
WARD LINE
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Sailing Under the American Flag
WHY not include the West Indies and the Panama Canal in your trip and see the countries that have made the California Expositions possible?
To California
Circle Tours between New York and New Orleans via West Indies and Panama Canal, in connection with the California Expositions.
$101.25 and $134.70
Between New York and New Orleans via Havana, Cuba. $54.00
Sailings from New York to Panama Wednesdays and Saturdays via Kingston and Havana.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
17 Battery Place New York

A DAY'S PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
New Jersey Central
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $5.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS."
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND
Strs. Leave W. 129th ST. & PIER 1, N. R.
Full Time Tables are on inside of back or front cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.
Rockaway Beach
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

PASSENGERS. — AUTOMOBILES.
Direct to Atlantic Highlands
Steamer "CASTLETON"
FARE 10 CENTS Each Way.
FINEST FISHING AND BATHING.
Perfectly Safe for Children.
Trains and Trolleys operate from Atlantic Highlands to all New Jersey Coast Resorts.
Str. lvs. New York Daily, ft. of B'way, near South Ferry, 10 A. M., 2 P. M. | Lvs. Atlantic Highlands 11:45 A. M., 5 P. M. On Return Trips. Tel., Broad 179 or 3263.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIPS TO
Interstate Park Landings
(ALONG THE PALISADES.)
STR. KINGSTON leaves W. 129th St. at 10 A.M., 2 and 5 P.M. FARE, 35c. Round Trip

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50c CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 9:30 a. m.; 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Around Manhattan Lvs. ft. W. 42d St. twice Isle, Yacht Clifton, every day, 10:30, 2:30. Music. Lecturer. 40 mls. 3 hrs. Tel. Bryant 3638.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

Stamford Boat, Pier 27, E. R., 1 P. M. Week Days. Passengers, 35c. Freight, 6252 Orchard.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLANDS
Every seaside amusement; fine bathing; boating & fishing; Bayne's Band concerts; "the Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; the dairy.
Steamers leave Battery 10:15, 11:00 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 24th St. half hour later. EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAY. Round Trip, 50c.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Returning on
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant. Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs.W. 42d St. 10:30, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Str. "NEWBURGH" Sundays and Holidays.)
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
Saturday Special, Fare, $1.25
Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M., Yonkers 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TIME TABLE FOR TODAY Strs. ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will Leave West 129th St. 9:00 & 1. West 23d St. 10 & 1:30. Battery 10:30 & 2; Rockaway at 5 & 6.
EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Orduna .... Thurs, July 22, 10 A.M.
Saxonia .... Sat., July 31, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia ... Fri., Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Orduna .... Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania ..... Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia .... Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia ... Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna .... Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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Summer Sea Trips
On big, comfortable steamers swept by the cool breezes of the Atlantic and the Gulf. Direct connections for popular resorts of the Southeast, Southwest and the Pacific Coast.
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9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
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Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . July 17, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . July 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . July 31, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul.... July 17 | New York.... July 24

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic .... July 15 | †Cymric .... July 23
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Cretic, July 21, 10 A. M. | Canopic, Aug. 12
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5660 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
TUSCANIA
Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT ANNA ..... July 22 | PATRIA (new) ... Aug. [illegible]
Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Barcelona
ROMA ..... July 26 | ROMA ..... Sept. 21
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

RAILROADS.
N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS.
Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 14, 21, 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 14, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Shieffelin<McClellan.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
U S Chem Co<Harrington.
Re C N Y (Kinsella Av.
Re Putnam.
Walk<Walk
Re Mayor (Morris Av)
Haskin<C N Y (2).
Kaufman<Reich.
Re Neuton Av.
Gaskin<Asphalt Con.
McGinley<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Rogers<B F Keith Theatres.
Sullivan<N Y Connecting RR Co.
Konge<Ulrich.
Mills<Mills.
Met Sav Bk<Doelger.
Hamilton<Hamilton.
Sommer<Sommer.
Flanagan<C N Y.
Devlin<C N Y.
Bklyn Sav Bk<Newstate.
Tobias<All Thea Film & Accessory Co.
N Y West & Boston Ry Co<Ebstein.
Kreth<Deffing.
Pallace<R Carvel Con.
Romano<Gross.
Hasbrouck<Bunger.
Stein<Kruesser.
Blumberg<Int R T.
Re Newton Av (Harris).
Re same (Flegenheimer).
Re Newton Av (Weil)
Re same (Bretz).
Peck<McNeille.
S T Taylor Co<Nast.
Re Bohme McLoughlin Co.
Romano<Gross.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Re Man Ry Co<Baer.
Jaffer<Jaffer.
Mange<Durant.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Moller<McMahon.
Kufec<Kufec.
Deutsch<Thompson.
Re Newton Av.
Corrigan<Goff.
E J Rathbun<Rathbun.
Gulinelli<Schweizer.
Zastawni<Cru Steel Co
Laurillard<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Amer Film Corp.
Siegel<Siegel.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Moller<Jacobson.
Re Dorland<Comptroller of C N Y.
Stafford<Richards.
Weiny<Weiny.
Stallmann<Korn.
Nadal<Reschow.
Nobile<E Bournouville Welding Co.
Stern<Dass.
Stoller<Stoller.
Welsh<Welsh.
Eline<Wilson.
Apfel<Flannery.
1st Nat B of Brownsville, Tex<Fleitmann
Kraus<Epstein.
Modhe<Ramsey.
Alexander<Henry.
Baese<McDowell.
Stember<Stember.
Jacobs<Frischler.
Fallowitz<Fallowitz.
Morgan<Rich Cedar W
Kangan<Bus Men's Realty Co.
Simmons<Freehold.
Leck<First Vienna Bakery Co.
Meeg<Schemerhorn.
Touris<Karantyalis.
Ger Life In Co<Ross.
Bradley<Int R T Co.
McSweeney<Same (2).
Lurich<Curley.
Mutual Life<Doelger.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
Farmers L & T Co<Somerstein.
State Bk<Aachen & Munich F Ins Co.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Calapai<Calapai.
Henderson<Broad Channel Cirp.
Seamans Bk for Sav<Peck.
Jay<Mennella.
F Gutel & Sons Inc<Weber.
Israel<Israel.
Milana<Shipman.
Tiffany<Tiffany.
Re Ind Sav & Loan.
Kennedy<Goff.
Re Rubinstein (Zimmerman).
Driscoll<Hammell.
Blizt<Brett.
Re Cook.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Bk of U S<Goldstein.
Israel<A Realty Co.
Koves<Freed.
Goldberg<Sherower.
Ex Flour & Feed Co<Herbst.
Muller<Goldberg.
Re Newton Av (Levi).
Re Newton Av (Schloss).
Re Same (Stand. Realty Co.
Re Same (Van Cortland).
Re Same (Oeljen).
Falk<Wheeler.
Moncreiff<Moncreiff.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Varley<Hohnenstein.
Re Rankin.
Silverfein<Silverfein.
Falk<Wheeler.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Klose<Simpson-Crawford Co.
Straus<Bertuch.
Rubenstein<Miller.
De Errayu<Selkevitz.
Massaro<Massaro.
Re Hart (Huggins).
Shurman<Shurman.
Ukers<Ukers.
Straus<Bertuch.
Nobile<Mancini.
Re C N Y (Harris).

PART II.—Garegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Antonio Greu.
Elizabeth K. Eaton.
Clara P. Vogel.
Grace F. Bendit.
John J. Dwyer.
Leah Solomon.
Louis E. Volkmann.
Ido M. Valentine.
Chas. G. Perry.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., June Term Continued)—Estate of Dominick Colaizzi.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Rea<Boldman.
Prince<Leitner.
Shapiro<Miller, (2.)
Curtis<Grad.
Pealman<Simpson.
Spaiser<Davis.
Hotel Claridge<Coverdale.
Halpern<Placke.
Shapiro<Miller.
Jamison<Goldstein.
Laitler Co<Martin.
Silverman<Turkeltaub.
Firth<Grand Delancy Co.
MacNamara Feature Film<Basch.
Topus<Merritt.
Lurich<Curley.
Wiederman<Verschleiser.
Frank<Stand Mail Order.
Kirkpatrick<Illinois Surety.
Olmstead<Skinner.
Schultze<Demarest.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Rossire<Brand.
Lager<Knowles.
Hohan<Weber.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Bassik<Citron.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Ernemann Photo Kino Wks.
Kuhlke<Juravel.
Flood & Conklin Co<Lange.
Curtis<Gray.
Dobb Sons & Co<Israel.
Calvin<Hammack-Rish & Sons.
Louis<London Assur.
Fay<I R T.
Reinierl<Georgiana.
Gerken<Hilson.
Schulman<Goodman.
Strassburger<Beal.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Farenholtz<Meinschauser—John Jerome Rooney. Seymour<Waiger Realty Co.—Philip J. McCook. Sage<Hawke—William H. Hamilton. People<28th & 29th St. Crosstown R. R. Co.—Michael J. Mulqueen. Schneider<Zinte—Abraham Benedict. Re Reich—Martin Conboy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—City R. E. Co.<Richard Price, (3)—Edward A. Percey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 13.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Wills for probate:

David Weisberg,
Hyman Auerbach,
Benjamin Herskowitz,
Louise B McGuire,
Charles Wirth.
Peter Fox,
Katharina Wiegand,
Anna Maria Schmitt,
Anna C Stahl.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions:

Levy<Levy.
Re Annanberg (Rosenthal).
Macauley<Macauley.
Hamilton<Splitdorf Elec. Co.
Brandemeier<Brandemeier.
Peckerman<Peckerman.
Re Ingraham St (Dowling et al).
O'Donnell<Int Motor.
Re Malbone St (Shannon).
Grossarth<Smith.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Barry<Schaffer (2).
Clarke<Heath.
Eisenberg<D'Amicio et al.
Union Sav Bk<Hitchings Admx (2).
Wm Ulmer Bry<Minch et al.
Standinger<Raynor et al.
Hoerlein<Wakof.
Lowe<Lowe.
Young<Young.
Henderson<Henderson.
Corbin<Edsese.
Granat<Senate.
Heffernan<Harley.
Re 16th Av (Litt).
Heimrorth<McLaughlin.
Home Mt In Co<Walsh.
Kreslin<Wahlamer.
Re Friedberg.
Dettmer<Friedland et al.
Pendrell<Ziegler.
N Y Mtg & Sec Co<Stanley et al.
Shapiro<Machlin.
Lake<Bonacci Con Co.
Foreman<Nordon Co. et al.
Ashley<Hatley.
Epsilon Assn Inc<Baar et al.
Ebstein<Kiel et al.
Ackerman Acctg.
Lohmeyer<Solomon et al.
Re E Schmidt Inft.
Cedar Gr Stk Farm<Collings.
Fischer<Fischer.
Markowski<Congress Brewing Co.
Peckerman<Cohen.
Town of Smithtown<Cruikshank.
Farnola<Farnola.
Re Stern.
Clement<Clement.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—No calendar.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision 50 UNION SQUARE.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Chas E Young,
John Gilfeather,
Anna Koch,
Anna E Lewis,
Harry Taylor,
Annie Hoelzlein,
John Cregan,
Adam Heinamann.
Agnes J McNamee,
Julia Kennedy,
Henry C Herme,
Mary I Moore,
Giovanni Lopresti,
Dominico Marcellini,
Elizabeth Woolsey,
Wm L Dowling,
Louis Berger.

Administration of:
Charles Smith,
Gaspare Clemente.

Accounting of:
Kenneth Sutherland,

Estates of:
Sarah Smith,
Otto K Liebstruth,
Peter Duffy.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Large, Colonial, artistically furnished house, by lake, New Hampshire; could be divided; large piazza; fine old trees; large grounds; garage, stable; $300 season. N 158 Times.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

COTTAGES AT MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., in connection with STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN. Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, &c.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SEABEACH SUBWAY

"The Finest Subway in the World" Opened Direct to

Mapleton Park

Semi-Detached, 7 Rooms

Beautifully Decorated Brick Houses.

All ready to move into.

Prices $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1 explains plan.

Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St.

Phone 2552 Cort.

Property Office, 20th Ave. Station. Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. SMALL FARM, Box 197 Times Downtown.

Bungalow, Needs Repairs.

$75 will put it in good condition; located on large plot near Hempstead Harbor; few minutes from station and water; will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, $12 per month; 50 minutes out. C. Glen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

526-530 West 25th St.

6 Stories & Basement, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light, suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

To Let from Nov. 1st Next.

Long Lease. Rent Reasonable.

Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

261 Central Park West

N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.

9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up

First Class Fireproof

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE With Broadway entrance and conveniences, elevator.

All Outside, 5 to 8 Room Apartments, $50 to $70.

3609 Broadway

S. W. Cor. 149th St.

St. Nicholas Ave.

SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.

4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment, $33 to $35.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

BELL HARBOR

Long Island Beach, 139th St.; 2d house from ocean; 11 rooms, 2 baths; sub-lease; open inspection; reduced rates. Lewis Miller, 500 5th Av., New York. Bryant 2821.

REAL ESTATE.

A House on Gramercy Park North

A substantial, homelike residence in a charming locality, to let from October 1st, unfurnished.

For particulars and permit to inspect, apply to

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

SEE DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT BUSINESS PAGE THIS PAPER

Edgemere Crest, L. I.

AUCTION SALE—JULY 24-26.

MORGENTHAU JR CO AUCTIONEERS 111 BROADWAY

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac 1914 touring, $1,250. W. L. Plumb, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 822.

CHALMERS 1915 LIGHT MASTER SIX TOURING; COST OVER $1,900; complete equipment, slip covers, six shoes on demountable rims, extra tubes, searchlight, bumper, &c.; car runs like new; $1,050 cash. 'Phone to see car. Mr. FRIEDMAN, 3000 Greeley.

Singer motor truck; capacity 2½ tons; perfect condition; demonstration shown. Inquire H. Gross, care of Chas. Silvester. Call on Monday only, between 9 and 12 o'clock, 505-507 West 35th St.

An Italian officer must sell at once his $5,000 touring car; expert inspection; demonstration; come with cash; very cheap. 'Phone 8-12 A. M., 1702 Murray Hill.

Electric four-passenger brougham; new tires; new battery; repainted; sacrifice. 20 Central Park West.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard. — Seven-passenger touring; also closed cars, $3.50 first hour, $3 after. 114 West 50th St. Telephone 1420 Circle.

Egidi Auto Service—Pierce-Arrows, Packards, hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d.

Packards.—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7565 Col.

NEW PACKARD CAR RENTAL SERVICE. Rates $2.50 hourly, up. Harlem 6818.

Pierce, Packard touring cars, rent monthly, yearly. Cone. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Cadillac.—Hour, day, monthly; reasonable; owner drives. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

FOR HIRE.—National touring car, by day or hour. Kaiser, Audubon 860.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition, state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Will pay cash for Lancia or Renault touring car with landaulet body, 1912 or later. Write N 138 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 20x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE; CHEAP. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Broadway corner, upper Manhattan, new sixstory elevator; rent $4,000; subject to title company first mortgage only; equity $125,000; exchange for well-located lots or business property; can add cash. Builder, 2,960 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwelling; bathroom extension. 114 West 91st St.; caretaker. Particulars Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling; 316 W. 88th St.; twenty feet wide; four stories; caretaker. Particulars, G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED—Good condition; state make and year; will be taken as part payment for a two-family house; practically new; steam heated; all city improvements; 28 minutes from Manhattan express station; country, shade trees; splendid home on restricted property. Owner, Room 205, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 32 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade trees; adjoining 3 of the largest L. I. towns; full price, $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

QUEEN'S-COURT—Semi-bungalows and cottages for sale and rent; restricted and refined neighborhood; 28 minutes from Manhattan. A. P. O'Toole, cor. Creed Av. and Fulton St., Queens, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Six-Acre Hilltop Farm, 50 minutes Lackawanna, mile from station; beautiful, modern bungalow, fully furnished, six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; chicken plant; garage; large pear and peach orchard; price, $5,500; little cash, balance mortgage; will rent. Harmon, 185 Broadway. Phone 4792 Cort.

FOR RENT AT REDUCED PRICE.

From August to May 1st, attractive 7-room house, oak floors, steam heat, every improvement; near station; great elevation, best section; $35 per month; splendid opportunity to try out Ridgewood. Write for particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern. A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Make the money you are paying for rent buy you a good suburban home; send for our photographs and particulars of cottages for sale at Westfield and Fanwood on easy monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country home, New Jersey; 9 miles from Fort Lee Ferry; 7 rooms, bath, water, electric lights, telephone; lawn, garden; apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, grapes, small fruits. Owner, Box 162, R. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

5½ acres, 6-room house; very convenient station; thirty minutes out by express; $6,000. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To purchase a property within 1½ hours of New York suitable for hotel; large old mansion or hotel desired with some acreage; no liquor will be sold; applicants are of highest credit and reputation; must be bought on easy terms. B 39 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Small, refined American family would rent detached house near water; commuting distance, 45 minutes; unless rare bargain do not answer. Address S 117 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Plains.—Elegant house; high elevation; refined surroundings; excellent table; easy commutation; near station. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588W.

THE ROCHELLE, centrally located; home cooking. 30 Le Count Place, New Rochelle, Phone 1358M.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR, 124 Bruce Av.—Convenient; delightful; moderate prices. Telephone 4136 Yonkers.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

THE HALL,

GLEN COVE, L. I.

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Av. and Bay, (Beach 130.) High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Baywater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home, refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Yedele, also 4 Court Square Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

SEA GATE, N. Y. Harbor.—Exclusive, private cottage; Christian family; near boat landing. Moss, Cypress Av.

Sea Gate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 159 Times.

New Jersey.

AT PORTAUPECK, N. J., on Shrewsbury.—Private family would accommodate congenial parties. Mrs. Sylvester M. Weimer.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

SEBASCO ESTATES,

SEBASCO ESTATES, Casco Bay, Me. Select board, $10-$15; modern furnished bungalows, camps, $50-$350 for season; accessible from Portland. Write Sebasco Estates Clubhouse, Sebasco, Me.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A three-story rear building, 16x40; also driveway, 18x60; suitable for any business; low rent; 38th St., near 2d Av. Apply E. Levenson, 320 1st Av.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up; $12 weekly; $2 daily. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor bedroom and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

Sublet two beautifully furnished rooms and bath in Hotel Ansonia, service included, July to October. Apply Dr. Buerger, 40 East 41st St.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, nonhousekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR RENT AT $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

86th St., 204 West.—Fine elevator apartment, eight large rooms, comfortably furnished; very moderate rent. Honigman. Phone Franklin 4320.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity; phone.

For rent, furnished, high-class apartment for high-class people. 801 West End Av., Apartment 11B.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Spacious, cool rooms with baths, also small single rooms; telephone service; reduced Summer rates.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp. Broadway, 78th St.

THE LANGHAM,

73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.

10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

611 WEST 136TH ST., Near Riverside Drive.

4-6 rooms and bath............$40-$50

Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

Amsterdam Av., 1,105, (Opposite Columbia University Grounds.)—Modern apartments, 4-5 rooms; beautiful neighborhood; $27-$38. See Superintendent.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Five and six rooms, large; airy, southern exposure; modern elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $65 to $70. 308 West 97th St.

8 rooms, big light, airy; large kitchen; 2 baths; modern elevator house; rent $125; reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st St.

123d, 510 West.—Three, four room elevator apartments, assuring tranquillity, dignity, comfort.

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.

Two rooms, $32-$33; bachelor apartments. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

47th, 16 West.—One room, kitchenette, bath, hot water; all conveniences; $30.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 8 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

Bronx.

College Av., 170th St., Bronx.—Three and 4 room apartments; beautiful neighborhood.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; $3.50 up; board optional.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family, small, attractive room, every possible convenience; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room; references.

48TH, 220 EAST.—Fine parlor; also large room; electric light; telephone; piano.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

56TH, 88 EAST.—Cheap during Summer, large, cool, handsome front rooms; every convenience.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private. Mrs. Ackermann.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean room; hot water; select house; reasonable.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

66 WEST 49TH ST.

Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

52D, 255 WEST.—Second floor, medium rooms; sleeping porch, adjoining bath. Circle 793.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; excellent table board; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Delightfully cool large, small rooms; also sublet; Summer rates.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large front basement; private bath; electricity; housekeeping; telephone; $6.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Attractive room, moderate rent, to gentlemen only; reference necessary.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH ST., 76 WEST.—Single and double room; gentlemen only.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; cool; corner house; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class board and rooms for ladies and gentlemen offered in a place like home; cool, quiet, with view of river.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room; private bath; privacy, independence; Summer rates; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End Av.)—Suite furnished, unfurnished; single room. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; "L," Subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST, near Park.—Delightful Summer location; parlor, connecting bedroom; $6; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy front room; superior house; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large, beautiful rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)

Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Attractive, cool, double, single rooms; private bath; $3-$5 weekly.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms; electric light; private bath; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 109 WEST.

Nicely furnished single room; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST.—Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transients; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; private bath; references; telephone.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Splendidly furnished suite, room and bath or room; private family; all conveniences; moderate; references. Schuyler 4145.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite, room, and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

92D ST., 255 WEST, (B'way.)—Large, light room, running water, kitchen privileges. Barrett.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful Summer location; large room; three windows; dressing room; $6.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant, cool, airy rooms, en suite or single. Apartment 4D.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Delightful single, double housekeeping rooms; telephone, electricity; suites; reasonable. McNamara.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable room, with private family; reference required. Apt. 43.

118TH, 501 AND 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; $2 up; conveniences. Walker.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Two large rooms, outside, single or suite; convenient transportation.

136TH ST., 610 WEST.—Young business woman will rent large, well-furnished, cool living room in high-grade apartment; also kitchen if desired; moderate. Girard.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with baths; all outside; telephone; references.

158TH, 651 WEST.—Hudson River; Drive; refined country life; subway; conveniences. Audubon 1487.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; adjoining bath; reasonable. Burns.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Suite of rooms; large parlor and alcove; all modern conveniences; also use of kitchen; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV, 49, (Corner 119th.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Columbia.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included; write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

NEATLY furnished room, home comforts; gentleman. Apt. 35, 220 West 107th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Meek.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611. — Delightful front room; electricity, magnificent plumbing; use of piano; private family; also delightful small room; references; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; Prospect Park South, Flatbush; private family. Apply Room 2,206, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

129TH, 553 WEST.—Two rooms, improvements, $3 weekly; private hall; letter box.

Two rooms for studio or business; reasonable. 350 Madison Av. Telephone 1270 Murray Hill.

YOUNG German wants large furnished room; state terms. A. B. 413 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Refined lady, widow of 30, (refugee,) very good appearance, French, English, German, (no musician,) having been four years companion to a Princess, seeks similar position, or as governess, housekeeper; prefer kind treatment to high wages; embassy references. B. G., N 107 Times.

COMPANION.—A refined young woman desires position as useful companion to lady, young girl, or child; adaptable; able to occupy position of trust; city or country. Miss B. R., 220 Audubon Av., city.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

ENGLISH WOMAN, experienced, desires any position of trust; highest references. N 86 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to recommend thoroughly responsible woman, French; excellent with young children; gentle, intelligent, and very competent. For particulars apply Mrs. Robinson, 45 East 84th St. Phone 7611 Lenox.

HOUSEWORK.—Lady wishes to secure immediate employment for maid as cook, where another maid is kept, or general housework in small family, city. Apply Mrs. Underwood, 97 Central Park West.

PROOFREADER. — Experienced manuscript editor and proofreader; university graduate; salary, $21. N 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; good speller; rapid dictation; neat typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Doris Grundy, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accustomed difficult dictation; references. B 329 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AT DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 59th St.—Colored houseworkers, thoroughly capable and trustworthy; good cooks; best references; other competent help supplied. Telephone Columbus 5165.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

Colored help, well recommended, obtainable. Collins Agency, 101 W. 138; Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5839 Riverside.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworker, $22; chambermaid, (nurse,) $20. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—American; able to do intricate corporate bookkeeping; one who is also stenographer preferred; state age, experience, salary, and education, own handwriting. L 204 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER WANTED.—Competent woman as buyer and manager for infants' and children's department. Address The Hub, Wheeling, W. Va.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, with personal reference and experience. 120 East 85th.

STENOGRAPHER.—A thoroughly experienced stenographer wanted for permanent position in a Bronx office; answer, stating fully your experience, age, salary you have earned, and give references. Z 323 Times Annex.

WOMAN wanted, experienced in buying art, embroidery and embroidery threads; must be familiar with embroidery trade requirements and competent to manage large art department. Reply, stating whether employed at present, age and salary expected, to Embroidery, N 40 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Wanted to purchase, new or old plates showing jewelry of any description. H. W. Ostby, 118 Richmond St., Providence.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

62D, 16 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board optional; block park.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Family hotel; $11 weekly; European-American; bath suites; modern conveniences. Bryant 6068.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio; continuous hot water; phone; park.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, adjoining bath; table board; Summer rates.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; meals optional; unusually reasonable rates.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.

The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished cool room; private bath; hot water; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations, superior table, homelike surroundings; moderate. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy room, refined home, excellent table, convenient location; moderate; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined, private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights, telephone; Summer rates; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private house; large second floor front room; references. Phone 7392 Aud.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG, educated business man wants comfortable room, modern house with refined family; American or Spanish preferred; possibly with board; between 45th and 70th Sts. N 155 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM installed, audits, investigations conducted, small sets of books kept. Herman Accounting Co., 777 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3649.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) 5 years' experience, thoroughly competent, trustworthy; references. B 315 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, neat, with some drawing talent, wishes position. Kun, 67 East End Av.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese; experienced butler, valet, and housework; family; best references. Roy, 798 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman selling his car recommends high-class chauffeur; sober and reliable; good driver; splendid mechanic. Inquire G. T., Room 2,803, 14 Wall St.

CHAUFFEUR, now employed, wishes position; employer discontinuing cars; five years present employer; highest credentials. Lewis, 235 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, industrious single German wishes position; good reference. Chauffeur, care Daly, 222 East 40th St.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; 5 years' experience; speaks Italian; reasonable salary; best reference. W. Siena, care of Pica, 342 E. 116th.

I HAVE had several years' experience with a high grade automobile manufacturer in sales promotion work; for personal reasons wish to make a change; if you have a place in your organization for a young man, (36,) of my calibre, please communicate with me; only well established concern considered; salary $5,000. Z 319 Times Annex.

JANITOR, Superintendent, eight years' experience elevator houses, wishes change. 370 Manhattan Av.

LAD, (18,) with knowledge of advance salesmanship and stock keeping, desires position. W. Kuzelka, 433 East 79th St., city.

MAN, experienced selling merchandise, finance himself, desires connection with future. N 153 Times.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

TWO SALESMEN, WITH CLEAN RECORDS, NOW COVERING TEN MIDDLE WEST STATES, AND WELL KNOWN TO BEST DRY GOODS MERCHANTS AND BUYERS OF UNDERMUSLINS AND KINDRED LINES, ARE OPEN TO CONSIDER AN ATTRACTIVE SIDE LINE. ADDRESS Z 344 TIMES ANNEX.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or office manager (26); has traveled the whole country; desires position with commercial house or corporation executive; typewriter, stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent; knowledge of commercial law; executive ability; experienced; $25 to start. N 88 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Refined young man, experienced, who is at present employed, desires position as assistant to man of affairs; well versed in general business subjects and has specialized in several important branches; well recommended; would travel. N 82 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) who has made a success in his line, desires change to another line; good reason for change; nine years' road experience; salary or commission; preferably for South. N 89 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) a widewake hustler, desires to connect with a responsible concern. S 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; accurate knowledge bookkeeping; high school education; excellent references. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; familiar bookkeeping; varied experience; handle any work; best references; refined American; $10. B 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, willing young man; take dictation accurately; good typist; anxious start with large concern; $8. Felix Abraham, 220 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

TUTORING by Yale graduate; eight years' experience; all branches. X. B., 3,525 Broadway.

VALET and BUTLER, French; first-class reference, for city or any where. R. L., 119 West 49th.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED AUDITOR WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION IN MIDDLE STATES DISTRIBUTING ITS PRODUCT THROUGH SELLING BRANCHES AT HOME AND ABROAD; MUST HAVE WIDE AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF CORPORATION MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING. REPLY BY MAIL ONLY TO WILLIAM B. SMITH, 2D, 55 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AN EXPERIENCED negotiator of good address to secure contracts from employers for high-class efficiency service; must be forceful, tactful, and able to reach the man at the head; state age, experience, references, salary expected. N 26 Times.

CLERGYMAN, without charge, for special work in a Protestant publishing house; must be energetic, active, fully competent to address Sunday schools if required, and furnish best of references; moderate salary. B 306 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—A competent designer of automatic machinery wanted; state experience in full and salary expected; give references. Z 351 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—For English interior decorative work required; would have to submit specimens of own designs. Write, giving full particulars, salary, &c., B 54 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced, wanted; legal training, good address, for travel in Far East. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when services would be available, Box S 93 Times.

Purchasing agent by modern corporation in New England manufacturering small electrical apparatus in quantities; should be experienced in the buying of insulating materials, composition, castings, commercial steel, automatics screw machine parts, shop supplies, metal working machinery, and have some knowledge of shop practice; want man with good judgment, able to work in department with fully laid out system; replies must be written on one page and confined to answering the following: Name, age, nationality, education, experience, references. Address Z 352 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED TO WORK ON A SPECIAL OUTDOOR LIGHTING PROPOSITION; MEN EXPERIENCED IN SELLING ADVERTISING PREFERRED; MEN WHO WILL HUSTLE AND CAN TALK ADVERTISING VALUES CAN MAKE FROM $30 PER WEEK UP IN SALARY AND COMMISSIONS; IF YOU REALLY DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY AND ARE WILLING TO WORK FOR IT CALL BEFORE 10 A. M. AT 130 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 208.

SALESMEN.—A first-class muslin underwear specialty house of popular price merchandise is open for salesmen in city and vicinity, New York State and Pennsylvania, South and from Denver to Coast; commission basis; best opportunity offered; only A1 experienced men need apply by letter only. Epstein & Levy, 31-37 West 27th St.

SALESMEN.—25% commission; we want salesmen to sell mining stock in operating gold mine in Ontario; references required, and only high-grade men need apply. Full particulars to H., care McKim's Agency, Toronto, Canada.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle large variety of Long Island real estate; plenty of good leads; commission basis; can make $50 to $100 weekly. Office, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

SALESMEN.—First-class to sell pianos and player pianos; salary and commission; leads furnished; must be straight, sober, and crackerjack. James Mather Music House, 4,181 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; established trade medium and high-grade underwear; for New York State and Middle West; commission. Feastman-Rubin Co., 715 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—$300 reward for return of bar pin, cabochon emerald in diamond cluster, with larger diamond on each end; lost June 17, between Hotel Vanderbilt and 5th Av. and 40th St.; suitable reward for information leading to recovery; absolutely no questions asked. J. Metcalf, 45 East 17th St. Phone Stuyvesant 1194.

LOST—Sunday, gentleman's gold and platinum ring; three stones, red, white and blue, in White Plains, near station or noon train to Pleasantville; liberal reward. Return to 146 West 32d or Post Office, Pleasantville, N. Y.

LOST.—Diamond ring, fancy setting; about nine diamonds; between 125th St., N. Y. Central Station, (Pullman) and Broadway and 88th St.; liberal reward. Return Kupferman, 49 West 23d St.

LOST—In subway, gold watch inscribed "G. F. R."; liberal reward; no questions asked. Notify G. F. Root, 530 West End Av.

LOST—On July 9, bag containing jewelry, East 57th St., Lexington Av., to Bloomingdale's; liberal reward. S 98 Times.

$300 REWARD will be paid for the return of a brocaded silk bag containing $550 in cash, one 43 diamond block bracelet, one 28 diamond banquet ring, one diamond and emerald ring, one diamond and yellow sapphire scarfpin, one horseshoe, 27 diamonds; one diamond pendant, 71 diamonds, pearl and diamond clasp; in addition to above reward the finder may keep the cash; $100 reward is offered for information leading to the recovery of the articles, lost July 5, between Hotel Bossert and 500 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Charlton & Co., Jewelers, 634 Fifth Av., New York City.

REWARD.—Small gold, diamond locket with picture inside. A. J. Connick, 244 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

TO ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BANKERS AND Others: Any person concerned in the preparation or having the custody of the will of Mr. or Mrs. Paul Crompton, late of St. Martins Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., is requested to communicate with D. H. CROMPTON, Care of Booth & Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Theatre Lease For Sale.—Most up-to-date, new, fireproof, and fully equipped theatre (for pictures or vaudeville) in State of New Jersey, ten minutes from New York City; seating capacity, 1,000; well-populated district and no opposition. For terms and full information write to L. B. M., Room 1,201, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St., N. Y. City.

One and one-quarter acre plot in New York City to lease for term of years, or owner will build large factory to suit lessee; excellently located for transportation; high-class labor abundant in neighborhood. Address G. S. D., Z 333 Times Annex.

Established one-price shoe store, well paying, on a thoroughfare avenue in the Bronx; clean and staple stock; invoices about $4,000; new and up-to-date fixtures; long lease; reasonable rent. Inquire Geo. S. Hopkin, 151 Spring St.

Young man, with scientific training, practical experience, and sterling references, desires an active and financial interest in thoroughly legitimate business; principals only. N 92 Times.

Flower and feather importers, manufacturers; established 40 years; successful, profitable business; retiring; organization remaining if desired. N 114 Times.

YOUNG LADY, designer and manufacturer of dresses, understands the business thoroughly, wishes partner with big capital. S 104 Times.

Lakewood.—Hotel, 60 rooms, rent or sell, furnished; money maker. D., 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

PRINTING BUYERS.—Get in touch with me; it will be to your advantage. Veritas, Z 348 Times Annex.

An article of merit wanted, to employ our capital and sales force; idle through stopping import. Z 321 Times Annex.

I WANT energetic partner in busy manufacturing business; investment required. Z 336 Times Annex.

Capital required to expand high-class, successful interior decorating business. N 157 Times.

Boston agency wanted for first-class established New York firm. N 156 Times.

Partner wanted with little investment for established printing shop. Z 322 Times Annex.

High-grade mail order opportunity; $350. Box 1,187, Providence, R. I.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced refrigerator salesman to travel the Southern States; state salary and experience. Heinz & Munschauer, Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMEN as general agents for long-established manufacturers specialty; commission. S 115 Times.

SALESMEN for guaranteed radium compresses; remedying rheumatism; circulars furnished; commission. S 114 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; popular-price suit, cotton petticoat; up-to-date line; drawing account. S 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Quick, high-class, even tempered, accurate stenographer; education equivalent completed high school course, well understanding punctuation, at beautiful, cool place; correct surroundings; excellent board; about 1 hour from city, to remain minimum 2 weeks, maximum 6 weeks, who would be pleased to make all actual expenses during such Summer vacation by devoting half day, light hours to secretarial literary work; answer immediately giving references. George R. Colton, New Canaan, Conn.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ACHILLE BORGO, Bankrupt.—No. 21,782.

Notice is hereby given that Achille Borgo, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 8th, 1915.

NO. 21,425.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LIEBENTHAL, JOSEPH LIEBENTHAL, and LOUIS LIEBENTHAL, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of LIEBENTHAL BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Liebenthal Brothers were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 7th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, July 22d, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,909.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB P. ADLER, Bankrupt.

Jacob P. Adler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 6th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 26th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 9th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,911.—In Bankruptcy.—SIDNEY WILLETT HOAG, Bankrupt.

Sidney Willett Hoag was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 8th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 26th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 9th, 1915.

FIND MOST TRUANTS ARE FEEBLE-MINDED

School Report Indicates Wrong Method Is Used in Treating Those Who Stay Away.

MANY NEGLECTED AT HOME

Miss Elizabeth Irwin Says Neighborhood Gangsters Lure Boys from the Schools.

Why boys and girls play truant and what they expect to do after they leave school for good are the questions discussed in a report made by Miss Elizabeth Irwin, field worker of the Public Education Association at 8 West Fortieth Street. Miss Irwin tried to get at the truant's side of non-attendance, and investigated the cases of 103 boys and 20 girls on the west side and 27 boys on the east side; and she found that almost half of them were mental defectives, who ought to have been put in the classes for subnormal children, and that almost without exception they had next to no ideas about what they were going to do when they left school to go to work.

The first question which Miss Irwin put to truants was, "What are you going to do when you go on the hook?" The hook, it should be explained, is only a figurative hook; it denotes the act of truancy. Many of the boys replied, "Oh, I go all around." Specifically it was found that a large percentage of them went to the park to see the animals; at least this is a favorite among the smaller boys, surpassing the attractions of a trip to the piers or a visit to relatives in which some of the truants were wont to indulge. Many of the older boys engaged in the west side pastime of pigeon flying from the roofs of tenements, where gangs compete with each other in the stealing of pigeons.

"When overindulged in," says Miss Irwin's report, "it becomes a very deteriorating occupation. The reason for this is that it is one of the easiest ways in which the older boys of the loafing and often criminal gangs lure schoolboys into their company.

Influence of Gangsters.

"These gangsters," continues Miss Irwin, "are the worst influences in the neighborhood. To the younger boys they look like heroes. They fight and swear and spit and chew and boast. They promise to protect younger boys from the cop, the truant officer, and the court, and as for every boy in such a gang who gets sent up, dozens escape, the younger boys believe in the proffered guardianship and accept it. The west side gang is a sort of self-perpetuating institution, constantly fed from beneath by the truants as the older members pass on to deeper shades of vice."

When it came to the question of "What kind of a job are you going to look for when you go to work?" Miss Irwin found that most of the east side boys had aspirations to become brokers, doctors, lawyers, architects, or engineers. Among the answers given by boys from the west side were the following:

"A job to open doors for ladies who get out of automobiles."

"A job in a pool room; you get lots of tips."

"I want to be an artist and paint scenes on the walls of saloons."

"One of the most noticeable things," says Miss Irwin, "is the absolutely unstimulated attitude of the boys, all within a year or so of working age and many within a few months of actually seeking employment. Apparently neither at home nor at school had any one presented to them any constructive plans for a career. But, also, remarkable was the eagerness with which they entered into conversation on the subject and welcomed suggestions of any kind. It would seem that individual interviews with these boys concerning their economic prospects and the relation of education to success would be a fruitful means of interesting them in regular attendance."

43 Per Cent. Feeble-minded.

Finding that 43 per cent. of the cases she investigated were actually feeble-minded and 8 per cent. more on the border line, Miss Irwin concludes: "One recommendation that can strongly be made is that a thorough and competent physiological and psychological examination be made of every case reported for truancy and that those cases found to be mentally defective shall not be given punitive treatment, but removed from the jurisdiction of the compulsory attendance department entirely and educated as feeble-minded children. For it is unreasonable to expect any child to go willingly month after month, year after year, to a class where he constantly meets failure and reproof, discouragement and derision. Nothing can be expected from these boys so long as they remain in the ordinary grades."

Another important cause of truancy was found to be the question of living parents. Only 26 per cent. of the cases came from a home where both parents were living, the father earning wages, and the mother keeping house. This problem is less acute on the east side, because most of the mothers who work there are merely assisting their husbands in family shops or work as janitresses of the houses where the families live. There is naturally a tendency to keep the boy home occasionally to help out, and the habit grows.

On the west side conditions were more serious, and Miss Irwin cites the case of a 13-year-old boy whose mother was dead, who walked out of the home with his little brother when his father took another woman in. He went to a grandmother whose rent was being paid by a church, and offered to support himself and his brother if she would give them shelter. For two years he has been keeping up the household by selling papers in Times Square, and in the exertions of getting started he became a truant and served several months in truant school.

"I never stay out now," he explained, "except on business. I've got too much depending on me to afford to be sent up again."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bessie Clayton and company will replace Tempest and Sunshine on the new Palace bill this week.

A new comedy skit by Glen Macdonough, entitled "The Modern Servant Girl," will be introduced in the first act of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre on Wednesday night. Leon Errol, Will West, and Bert Williams will appear in the scene, the last named playing the character of a negro woman for the first time.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has handed down a decision upholding the arrest of Conroy and Lemaire, a vaudeville team, for their failure to appear in Keith's Theatre, Providence, after a disagreement over the billing. The theatre manager obained a civil order of arrest, as the two were non-residents, and the lower court held that since the corporation operating the theatre was a foreign one the court issuing the order lacked jurisdiction. The Supreme Court reversed this ruling.

DORSET
an ARROW COLLAR
Distinctively smart and supremely comfortable. 2 for 25 cents
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Troy, New York

NO DRESSER FUNERAL PLANS

Body Lies in Undertaker's Mortuary in Lawyer's Possession.

The body of Daniel Leroy Dresser, the former banker, who committed suicide on Saturday afternoon at St. Anthony Hall, the Delta Psi fraternity house, at 434 Riverside Drive, was removed late Saturday night to the undertaking establishment of J. Aldred & Son, at 364 Madison Avenue, and later to the undertaker's mortuary, at 133 East Eighteenth Street.

The arrangements were in the hands of C. W. Gould of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, Mr. Dresser's attorney, and it was said late last night that no definite plans for the funeral had been made. It was not known whether the ceremonies would be in charge of Mrs. Marcia Walther Baldwin Dresser, who was married to the banker last December, or of his sisters, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and Mrs. George D. Merrill.

A Times reporter called yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walther, Mrs. Dresser's parents, at 131 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn. The door was opened by a woman, who said she was Mrs. Walther's sister, and that Mrs. Walther and Mrs. Dresser had gone to Manhattan.

At Newport, where Mr. Dresser had spent much of his early life and where his family and that of his first wife, who divorced him in South Dakota on the ground of desertion in 1908, were prominent, the news of the suicide caused much interest, but was not wholly unexpected. A friend of Mr. Dresser said yesterday that those who had known him well were aware that in late years, since the failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company, in which they, his friends, held that he was used as the tool of other persons, he had been in great despondency, and had been kept going only by the vision of great profit from his invention of a steam generator. The failure of these plans and the decline of his financial prospects, the friend said, were responsible in all probability for his act.

One of Mr. Dresser's more recent acts, which caused a stir in Newport, was his attempt to clean up vice conditions. Investigators brought to the city by him and acting under the direction of his attorney, Mr. Gould, created a sensation for some time.

Among the many suits which had been entered against Mr. Dresser in recent years two were assigned to the October session of the Newport courts. One of these was a suit for $200,000 instituted by the Ichi Takayami Company of New York. Another was for $10,000, and was brought against Mr. Dresser and Dr. Oliver W. Huntington of Newport, and grew out of the Progressive Party celebration at the Newport Beach some time ago. Colonel Roosevelt was the attraction on that occasion, but the expected crowds did not appear. Mr. Dresser was chairman of the local committee on arrangements, and it was charged that the money expected from the Executive Committee to pay the bills did not appear.

1,000 BUSINESS MEN TO CAMP

Chamber of Commerce Urges Members to Take Military Course.

The applications of business and professional men who desire to attend the military camp that is to be held near Plattsburg Barracks, from Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, are coming to Governor's Island and to the offices of the committee, 15 Broad Street, in every mail, and there is every indication that the expected attendance of 1,000 will be assured. Among those who have definitely decided to go are Willard Straight, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; Frank Butterworth, George S. Hornblower, Harry Hooker, L. H. Bigelow, Jr.; William W. Hoffman, and Schuyler N. Meyer.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce gave out the following report:

> Your committee, as directed and requested by the chamber at its June meeting, attended the National Peace and Preparation Conference, held in this city, June 14 and 15, 1915.
>
> We would respectfully call to the attention of the members of the chamber the strong desire for peace that prevailed at this conference, coupled with the determination to do what can be done to arouse the people to the necessity of preparing against war.
>
> In this connection, we would call your attention to the manoeuvres that are to be held by the city military organizations—July 17 to 31, 1915, at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., and to the camp of instruction, organized by General Wood, U. S. A., for business men and college graduates, to be held Aug. 10 to Sept. 6, 1915, at Plattsburg, N. Y., at both of which the necessity of attendance is most important. We would, therefore, urge the members of the chamber to facilitate the attendance of their employes at one of these camps of instruction.

The Chamber of Commerce also announced that several large corporations have issued instructions that their employes who attend the business men's or National Guard camps will be entitled to full pay during the periods of instruction. They are the New York Telephone Company, the New York Edison Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Lincoln National Bank, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the United States Rubber Company, the United States Tire Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the Hotel Martinique.

FINDS GERMANY PRACTICAL.

Angela Morgan, Peace Delegate, Heard Soldiers' Orphans Sing.

Dr. John Van Schaick, who had charge of the Rockefeller Foundation's Belgium relief work in Holland, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, accompanied by his wife. He said there were 72,000 Belgians receiving relief in Holland when he left and the commission was one month ahead with supplies.

Miss Angela Morgan and Miss Rebecca Shelly, American delegates to the International Women's Conference at The Hague in April, who afterward made a tour through Germany on their own account, were passengers on the Rotterdam. Miss Morgan said the German Government was taking care of the orphans of the soldiers in a practical manner and started schools for them near all the big cities. When the troops marched off to the war the children were gathered together on a stand and taught to sing in time with the songs of the soldiers as they passed by. It was an affacting sight, she said.

"The people of Germany profess to want peace," Miss Morgan continued, "but claim that Germany is waging a defensive war. Only on favorable terms can she accept peace, otherwise every German is prepared to fight to the last drop of blood. Germany is the greatest exhibition of concentration the world has ever seen."

When asked the German opinion regarding Belgium Miss Morgan replied that college professors whose names were well known in the United States told her that they were against the annexation of Belgium or any other foreign territory.

CITY BREVITIES.

While hanging to the rear of an overcrowded trolley car of the Unionport line early yesterday, George Newreth, a clerk, of 1,001 Boston Road, fell, striking his head against a trolley pole. He is in Lebanon Hospital with a fractured skull.

Accused of stealing jewels valued at $1,500 from the residence of Mrs. Lena Staller, at 1 East 107th Street, where she was employed as a servant, Anna Huczuck was locked up yesterday in the East 104th Street Police Station. The girl came from Austria a year ago. The police say she confessed.

While beating carpets on the roof of his home at 1,355 Webster Avenue, yesterday John Van Houten fell to the street and was instantly killed.

R. J. Timmis, one of the Lusitania survivors, who returned yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, said that he dived off the Cunarder at the last moment with Ralph T. Moody, who had a ranch near him in Texas. Mr. Moody must have been struck by wreckage Mr. Timmis said. He didn't see him after jumping from the ship. Thomas Home, another survivor of the Lusitania, was also a passenger on the Baltic.

After refusing the demand of a man they had never seen before for drink money, Patrick Wynne, 21 years old, and James Trainor, the same age, both of 505 West Forty-eighth Street, were stabbed in the chest last evening while walking near their home. The assailant escaped and the wounded men are in the Polyclinic Hospital in a serious condition.

GANGS WIPED OUT; LEADERS CONVICTED

First Half Year's Report of District Attorney Perkins Shows Much Accomplished.

10,358 CASES PROSECUTED

Greatest Number of Homicide Convictions in Any Six Months—None Escaped on Appeal.

The campaign which District Attorney Perkins and the Police Department have been waging against gangs in the last six months has resulted in many convictions of leaders and some reformed gangsters, the officials say. The reign of terror which was kept up on the east side for many years by the rival gangs of "Dopey Benny" Fein and "Joe the Greaser" Rosenzweig ended with the conviction and confession of the leaders. Owen Madden, leader of a west side gang, is serving a long term in Sing Sing for manslaughter.

The power of political gangs in the Second Assembly District has been broken by the conviction of four men for murder. Even the wiretapping syndicate, a band which long eluded the hand of the law by the cleverness of its members and lawyers, has seen its leaders go to jail.

The work of the District Attorney's office against the gangsters is told in the semi-annual report of Chief Clerk Lucien S. Breckinridge, which was made public yesterday. As Assistant District Attorney Mr. Breckinridge had charge of part of the investigation, and it was through him that "Dopey Benny" told his story of the work of gangsters as strong-arm men for the east side labor organizations.

Some Gangsters Turned Honest.

"The gangsters' activities, which have covered a field as wide as the penal law, have apparently never been combated before in an organized and systematic way," Mr. Breckinridge says in his report. "A number of lesser lights have been persuaded by various means to turn their hands to manual labor and other forms of honest endeavor. The leaders have been, in great part, arrested and convicted of serious crimes or are awaiting trial for such.

"'Dopey Benny,' possibly the best-known of the east side gangsters, is now awaiting sentence after a plea of guilty of attempted extortion. 'Jew' Murphy and 'Augie the Wop,' otherwise known as Joseph Miller, and August Del Grazio are serving sentences for assault. Three other members of his organization are fugitives from justice and three are known to be working honestly.

"Joseph Rosenzweig, known as 'Joe the Greaser,' is awaiting sentence after a plea to manslaughter in the first degree, as is also Benjamin Schneider, otherwise known as 'Nigger Benny,' a former member of the 'Joe the Greaser' gang. A number of his former associates are now working. 'Little Doggie' has forsaken his former ways, so far as is known, and is now leading an honest life. The arrest and conviction of Tony Deliss and Howard Crosby for murder in the second degree practically dissipated the crowd of gangsters who operated largely as truck and package thieves, under the tutelage of Deliss, on the lower east side.

"Owney Madden, probably the most notorious of the west side gangsters, together with James Bieler and John McArdle, was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Patsy Doyle, a former member of the gang. Charles Thomas, alias 'Skush Thomas,' another gangster and gunman, is awaiting trial on the charge of murder in the first degree for killing Murray Hennessy. 'Izzy' Presser, another east side gangster, is awaiting trial for murder on the charge of killing Morris Rubinstein. A number of other gangsters are serving sentences for various other crimes. The situation is pretty well in hand and the work is continuing in a systematic manner.

New Policy with Wiretappers.

"There has been a decided quickening in the disposal of wiretapping cases by the decision of the District Attorney to apply for the commitment of complaining witnesses to the House of Detention in default of bail equal in amount to the sum lost by them in their dealings with this class of criminals.

"The chief delay in the disposition of these cases heretofore has been due to the fact that the defendants, after indictment, have been able to make money settlements with the complainants, and where no money settlement could be effected by them they were able by forfeiting their bail when their cases were reached for trial, and by similar tactics to postpone the issue to such an extent that complainants, who generally live in cities far distant from this jurisdiction, refused to appear.

"The following men have been convicted or are fugitives from justice: James M. Dawsing, Charles Gondorf, Fred Gondorf, James Fitzgerald, John H Brady, James Liddy, and George Hayden. As a result of the policy of forcing defendants to trial there are at present only two undisposed of cases in this wiretapping crusade."

Since March 1, the report says, about 110 automobiles that were stolen have been recovered and a number of the thieves have been arrested and prosecuted. Mr. Breckinridge adds that the gangs of automobile thieves have been eradicated.

The prosecution of east side bankers, whose malfeasance affected more than 50,000 depositors, resulted in the conviction of Ladislaus W. Schwenck, Adolf Mandel, and Meyer Jarmulowsky. All but Jarmulowsky are serving prison terms, and in his case a recommendation for clemency was made because he had made a satisfactory settlement with his depositors.

Biggest Six Months Work.

In the six months ended June 30 10,358 cases were disposed of in the District Attorney's office, the report shows. This is an increase of 3,000 cases over the corresponding period of last year.

"A careful study of the cases tried and the work done by the various bureaus," the report says, "leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the amount of work done and the importance of the cases involved are practically unprecedented."

The Appeal Bureau handled 110 appeals, of which ten are undecided and only seven of which resulted in reversals. Among the cases are the Crane case, involving the constitutionality of the alien labor law; the Schweinler Press case, involving the constitutionality of the law prohibiting night work by women in factories; the Poultry Trust cases, which were the only convictions with prison sentences under the anti-trust laws, which were affirmed; the affirmance of Charles Becker's conviction and the affirmance of the conviction of Max Swirsky and David Kalhofer, alleged horse poisoners, by the Appellate Division.

The work of the Homicide Bureau shows the largest number of convictions for any corresponding period, a total of 45, divided as follows: Murder in the first degree, 5; murder in the second degree, 10; manslaughter in the first degree, 23; manslaughter in the second degree, 7. Those convicted of murder in the first degree are William Perry, a negro, charged with cutting his wife's throat; William Flack and Angelo Leggio, convicted of the murder of Giuseppe Marino; Charles Di Martini, convicted of the murder of Policeman Cotter, and Gaetano Montimagno, convicted of the murder of Michael Giamari. Of five homicide convictions which were reversed by the higher courts one resulted in reconviction and three of the others in pleas of guilty. The fifth is still awaiting a new trial.

WAR HIS EXCUSE TO COURT.

E. R. Thomas Points to Danger if He Comes from France to Testify.

Edward Russell Thomas, once a familiar figure in Wall Street, was crippled in an automobile accident in New Jersey a few years ago. Because of the accident and a subsequent attack of pneumonia it was decided that he must live in a warm climate. His home is now in the south of France, although for some time he lived in Egypt. Mr. Thomas is wanted here in a suit begun against him, Orlando F. Thomas, and Charles M. Hamilton by Edwin M. Post and Grove E. Warner to collect $48,000 said to be due as a result of his participation in a pool organibzed in 1905 to trade in Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad stock.

Mr. Thomas has asked the court to permit him to testify by deposition because of the condition of his health and because of the dangers attending ocean travel. In his petition he says he was in France when the war began, and that he has remained there to protect his family. He also asks the court to take judicial notice of the war and that passenger steamers to and from England have been repeatedly torpedoed with great loss of life, and that a situation "exists which may become serious at any time as regards the relations between the United States and Germany, and that, if he were to come to this country, it might well be that his return to Europe would be impossible.

The action was once before a referee, who found against Mr. Thomas for the full amount claimed and interest, making a total of $75,000. Mr. Thomas set up as a defense that he had paid Mr. Post $30,000 in full settlement of the claim. It was argued that this was no defense, but the Court of Appeals decided that it was a defense, and should be so considered. Then the suit went before Horace E. Deming as referee, where it is now pending.

ACCUSES MEDICAL BOARD.

Osteopath Wants Jersey Examiners Indicted for Discrimination.

Dr. Frederick W. Collins of 122 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J., announced yesterday that the prosecutor of Mercer County would be asked today to take steps to have every member of the State Board of Medical Examiners indicted for malfeasance. Dr. Collins alleged discrimination against members of his organization who had applied for licenses. He is head of the New Jersey State Osteopathic Association.

The American Osteopathic Society is a "trust," and Dr. D. Webb Granberry of Orange, the osteopathic member of the State Board, is a member of the "osteopathic trust," Dr. Collins charges. He declares that the State Board has refused license to the members of the New Jersey organization without regard to their proficiency.

According to Dr. Collins, the Supreme Court has granted his organization a writ of mandamus that has been served on Dr. Horace G. Norton, Secretary of the State Board, at Trenton.

16 DITCHED IN TROLLEY CAR.

Passengers Shaken Up Near Hackensack, but Only One Is Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Sixteen passengers were on a Bergen Pike trolley car, running from Hoboken to Hackensack, which left the rails in rounding the sharp curve near the Fairview tollgate and toppled over into a ditch, shortly after noon today. As the front of the car slid into the ditch at an angle of fifty degrees all the passengers slid down the seats on either side, landing in a mass at one end.

Thomas Land of Woodcliffe-on-the-Hudson, who was cut and bruised, was the only person injured, but a rumor spread that several people had been killed, and the North Hudson and Hackensack Hospitals dispatched ambulances to the place.

A few of the passengers had slight scratches and bruises, but none thought them serious enough to warrant giving their names to the conductor.

Celebrates 40 Years as Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 11.—In observance of the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Herman Gruhnert of the First German Presbyterian Church, Orange, the first of a series of special services was held this morning. Dr. Gruhnert delivered an anniversary sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the church since he began his work in Orange. Another special service will be held next Sunday morning, when the preacher will be the Rev. Johannes Rudolph of Hoboken. On Monday night, July 19, a congregational reunion will be held. Dr. Gruhnert was ordained at the Spring meeting of the Morris and Orange Presbytery in 1875.

Employer Held on Girl's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 11.—Morris Shrage, proprietor of a garment factory at Fairview, was released from the Hackensack jail this afternoon under $2,500 bail. He was committed by Recorder George Schulz, Jr., on complaint of Julia Laffman, 18 years old, one of his employes. The girl became seriously ill a few days ago, and told Chief of Police Reme that her employer attacked her on April 15 in his factory.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ARLINGTON.—Ex-convicts and tramps gave their testimony yesterday at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Warren T. Coon preached on "Crime and Criminals." He said that Sing Sing and most other prisons in the East should be rebuilt before prisoners were confined in them.

HACKENSACK.—Amendo Alberti, the chauffeur who was pinned under his motor and burned near Fort Lee on Thursday evening, died yesterday in the Englewood Hospital.

MONTCLAIR.—Miss Louise C. Hinck, a wealthy woman and Vassar graduate, who is the only woman on the Montclair Board of Education, has agreed to teach German without pay in the Montclair Summer school. These classes would have been abandoned but for the action of Miss Hinck.

MONTCLAIR.—Moses N. Baker, a writer and sanitary expert, has resigned as President of the Montclair Board of Health to become Vice President of the New Jersey State Board of Health.

CRANFORD.—Marcus E. Hansen, a Norwegian now in business at Elizabeth, yesterday married Miss Thora K. Jellgren, a childhood sweetheart, who recently came here from Norway.

Second Week
Great Remnant Sale
$18 Just what you want. Almost unbelievable values. There's a large variety left—many $40 to $50 Suit Ends—To measure only. $18
Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

STAFF BIDS GOOD-BYE TO SUN'S OLD HOME

Alumni Guests at Luncheon, with Reminiscences for Every Course.

JUDGE BARTLETT SPEAKS

William C. Rieck Offers Quarters for Alumni Association in New Home E. P. Mitchell Toastmaster.

Where the desks and offices of a newspaper's business department had been for forty-seven years on the first floor of The Sun's venerable building at Frankfort and Nassau Streets there were long tables surrounded by three hundred banqueting members of The Sun's staff, past and present, yesterday afternoon, and reminiscences were served with every course. It was the staff's farewell luncheon to the old building, and besides the active members there were many distinguished Sun alumni and invited guests present.

The speeches as well as the conversation were full of interesting stories of service in the old red brick structure, and in the souvenir program the building itself indulged in reminiscences. McAlister Coleman made the building speak in the first person of the laying of its cornerstone, 104 years ago, and of the days when it housed the Tammany Society, of the time when Andrew Jackson was the guest of honor in its banquet hall, of its later days when leased to hotel men, and finally of its experiences as a newspaper plant.

Edward W. Townsend, New Jersey Congressman, and author of the Chimmie Fadden stories, brought reminiscent smiles to the faces of Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, and other members of the 'Old Guard,' by telling of the days when Judge Bartlett and Elihu Root were reviewing plays for The Sun some forty-five years ago. In those days Judge Bartlett was Mr. Root's boss and Mr. Root had just been admitted to the bar.

Others who spoke formally and informally told of the days when there were no telephones and no subways to help get news into the office in a hurry and no typewriters to speed copy to the compositors.

Edward P. Mitchell, Toastmaster.

The toastmaster was Edward P. Mitchell, Editor of The Sun, and among the sidelights on the paper's history which he mentioned in introducing the different speakers was the manner in which the paper acquired its name. Several names were being considered when the paper was about to be founded, but the journeyman printer who was to have charge of the printing, one Dave Ramsey, took a strong fancy to the name "The Sun" and was so stubborn in his insistence that it be adopted that champions of other titles gave way to him.

William C. Reick, President of The Sun Printing and Publishing Company, was the special guest of the members of the staff, and, in an address in which he reviewed his experiences in the newspaper business, he offered to set aside the twenty-third floor of The Sun's new building at 150 Nassau Street as a meeting place for The Sun Alumni Association.

Mr. Reick told of beginning his newspaper career as a cub reporter in New Jersey, and of his later success in New York. He said he took hold of The Sun with some trepidation, but had always received great support from all departments in general and from the mechanical department in particular. This department had always been cramped in its old quarters, he said, but the new building would do away with that drawback.

A high tribute to the value of newspaper experience was paid by Judge Bartlett in his address. He said he attributed his success in law and elevation to the bench as much to his newspaper experience as to his knowledge of law, and he was convinced that the foundation of his success lay in the breadth of view that resulted from newspaper experience. He spoke also of his personal acquaintance while he was in the business with Horace Greeley, the elder Bennett, and other distinguished figures in journalistic history.

An Office Joke on Kingsbury.

There was published on the last page of the program "An Ode to the New Building," reproduced in the handwriting of one of the paper's editorial writers, E. M. Kingsbury. At the top of the page was printed in parenthesis the statement that: "This is not by Horace Greeley." Mr. Greeley's poor handwriting was a famous thing among the compositors whose duty it was to translate it into print, but it was almost Spencerian in comparison with the "Ode." The explanation was that Mr. Kingsbury promised to pen a fitting ode and, as he had not fulfilled his promise when the program went to press, a sample page of one of his daily daily editorials was published in its stead on the theory that nobody at the luncheon could read it and would know the difference.

Like the speeches, the program contained many reminiscences of the days when Charles A. Dana controled the paper's destinies, and of the days of William M. Laffan. hTe story of the founding and progress of The Evening Sun was also told in an article by its city editor, Thomas M. Dieuade. There were anecdotes about the experiences of magazine writers and authors such as Jacob A. Riis, David Graham Phillips, Richard Harding Davis, Frederick Palmer, and others when they were on the staff as reporters.

All departments of the paper's staff were represented at the luncheon, including the editorial, printing, and business departments. Many members of The Sun Alumni Association afterward visited The Sun's new home at 150 Nassau Street. The old Sun building will be torn down within a few weeks.

HAY FEVER CLUB SNEEZES BY THE SEA

Drowns the Music of a Negro Quartet at an Anti-Rogweed Sunday Feast.

MEMBERS TELL OF CURES

Fifty-seven Varieties Tried by Some—Plaintive Poem to "The Land Breeze."

Medical definition of a sneeze:

> Convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles by which the air is driven rapidly and rushes sonorously through the nasal fossae.

Doubtless had the waitresses of the Surf Hotel at Ocean Beach known how sonorously the air can be driven through the nasal fossae they would have excluded roses from the dining room yesterday, when 100 members of the Hay Fever Association arrived for dinner.

Such foresight might have saved many explosions and the rattling of dinner plates. No window glass was broken.

The dinner was a forerunner of a meeting held in the Casino, near by, and presided over by John A. Wilbur of 32 East 128th Street, Secretary of the Harlem Board of Commerce. P. F. Jerome of 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, Secretary of the United States Hay Fever Association, sat at the Secretary's table.

Following the welcoming address, four negro musicians started to sing a song, composed for the occasion, to the tune of "Michigan." The first two lines ran:

> Ocean beach with ocean breeze
> Never can produce a sneeze.

"Ac-ca-chooooooo!" came in a chorus from the members and drowned the singers.

"Before we get down to the serious matter of hearing from members who have tried remedies during the year let me introduce Miss Gertrude Fellows of Blue Point, who will read an original poem," said Secretary Jerome. Miss Fellows stepped forward and read:

THE LAND BREEZE.

> All flesh is grass; all fever hay;
> Soft blows the soft land breeze this day,
> 'Mid golden grain and roses red,
> Indiff'rent to my aching head.
> What gets me when the land breeze blows
> Is not the breeze, but my poor nose!
> The ragweed and the golden grain
> Care naught for my mucous membrane.

Secretary Jerome told how the United States Hay Fever Association was formed in 1878 by Henry Ward Beecher, Frank B. Fay, former Mayor of Chelsea, and himself, of its purposes, and then ran through a list of sixty "certain cures," asking for expressions from those who had tried them. Two men present had tried all but three, from osteopathic treatment to Christian Science. Henry Altman of 15 East Eighty-seventh Street and L. M. Jones of 220 Fifth Avenue sneezily admitted having tried fifty-seven varieties of cures.

"Frieds, Dr. Goldwater has ordered that ragweed be elibidated frob all public parks id Dew York," said "Dr." Paul Franzel, property clerk of Bellevue Hospital. "I have here a resolutiod." He read his resolution as follows:

> Tesolved, that the Fire Islad beetig of the hay fever victibs geratly appreciates the actiod of the Dew York City Board of Health, udder the leadership of Dr. Goldwater, id adoptig regulatiods lookig toward the eradicatiod of ragweed frob the parks id all the boroughs.

The resolution was adopted with a unanimous chorus of sneezes.

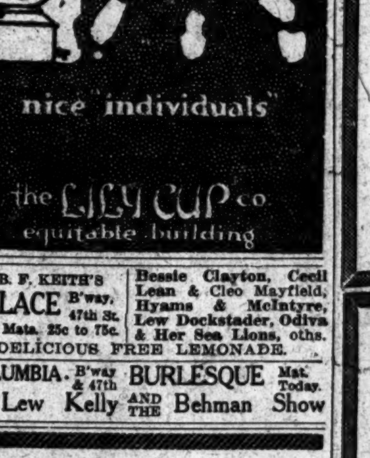
Perhaps the most interesting "cure" exploited by manufacturers was one which provides a germ which is as friendly with the hay fever germ as the Kaiser is with King George. This germ, or a whole bunch of 'em, one snuffs up the nose. Then begins a fight beside which a European battlefield is an old maid's tea, ending in an explosion which ejects all the contending germs "sonorously through the nasal fossas," as the medical definition might say.

Another absolutely certain remedy was described thus: Thrust the fingers down the throat, grasping the soft palate firmly. Pull it well out of the mouth and let it snap back sharply. Repeat until an explosion results, which will expel the active germs.

"I hope o see you all at Bethlehem, N. H., next September, at the annual meeting," said Secretary Jerome at the close.

Watching Over the People.

Those Eastern financiers can't fool the Cimarron Jacksonian: "The eminent bankers of the East are against rural credit legislation because they fear a low interest rate will lead to reckless borrowing. By exactly the same highly intelligent line of thought the reducing of the price of groceries would be injurious, inasmuch as it would lead to reckless eating. It is touching to see what tender solicitude the wealthy financiers have for the dear people, and how they yearn to protect them from harm."—Kansas City Star.



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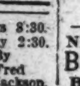
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